

## GOOD WEEK FOR CROPS

### REPORT OF WEATHER BUREAU IS FAVORABLE

Warmer in Some States and Excessive Rainfall in Others—Spring Wheat in Excellent Condition—Judge Harmon Takes the Oath of Office.

#### General Outlook.

The directors of the State weather bureau reported to the Chicago bureau on the crop conditions for the week preceding that, on the whole, the week had been more favorable to agriculture than any week of the season since the period from the 1st of May to the 7th. There had, however, been too much rain in portions of the Gulf States, where it has been rather cool for cotton, while drought conditions prevailed over portions of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, northern Ohio, West Virginia and New York. Corn made good growth during the week, and was generally in good condition. Nebraska reported corn in excellent condition, and a good crop was promised in Iowa. In Kansas and Minnesota it was growing well, and had experienced improvement in Indiana. In the Southern States corn continued in excellent condition, and in that section the early planted had been laid by. In Minnesota and the Dakotas warmer weather would prove beneficial to corn. While cotton had improved greatly during the week, it was reported backward and in need of warmer weather. Texas reported the crop about two weeks late. It was beginning to bloom in south-west Texas, and was appearing in central and southern portions of Mississippi. Winter wheat harvest had begun in Texas, Oklahoma and in southern portions of Kansas and Missouri, and will begin in southern Illinois and Indiana this week. All reports indicated that the outlook for spring wheat was excellent. The bases planting continued in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky under favorable conditions. In the last-named State nearly the whole crop had been set. In Ohio plants were scarce. Light frosts occurred in New England on the 8th, but resulted in no damage. Killing frosts occurred in Minnesota and Idaho, causing injury to gardens. The report by States follows: Wisconsin—Rainfall deficient in east and south portions with temperature and sunshine above normal. Crops making remarkable progress. Corn showing considerable damage to corn. Potatoes and small grain never looked better. Minnesota—Abundant rains and nearly normal temperature very favorable. Except to corn, which needs warmer weather. Hay prospects much improved aside from cut worms; insect pests doing remarkably little damage. Spring wheat everywhere excellent. Nebraska—Very favorable week for crops, temperature near normal, with adequate and well distributed rainfall. Oats and spring wheat improving surprisingly, and will make more than half a crop. Corn slightly injured by high winds, but generally has grown well and continues in excellent condition. Kansas—Abundant warm rains have greatly improved oats, flax, grass, fruits and grain. Corn growing rapidly. Oats and flax in bloom. Wheat harvest progressing in south portion, with fair crop of good berry. Iowa—Growing week closing with heavy showers extending over bulk of the State. All crops much improved and corn generally clean, showing a good stand and promising a full crop. Michigan—Rainfall plentiful in Upper Peninsula and extreme northern part of Lower, but elsewhere very dry. Drought is affecting all crops except corn, which is coming on nicely. Wheat and grasses are thin and have a very short straw. Indiana—Cool, sunny weather; rain only one day beneficial to many localities, but insufficient in some. Wheat, rye, oats maturing rapidly and poor crops. Clover and hay harvest begun. Corn and potatoes improved. Apples and pears abundant. Ohio—Wheat, grass, corn, potatoes and gardens improved slightly by rains on 5th. Corn replanted and advancing in growth. Wheat heads filling out better and ripening. Tobacco plants replanted, plants very scarce. Clover being cut.

#### NEW MAN IN THE CABINET.

Judge Harmon Takes the Oath and is Introduced to His Colleagues.

Judson Harmon was sworn in Tuesday as Attorney General by Justice John M. Harlan, who is an old friend of the new official. Those present during the ceremony besides Secretary Olney were Assistant Secretary Uhl, K. M. Landis, the late Secretary Dresham's private secretary, and J. Walter Blandford, Mr. Olney's secretary.

#### Judge Harmon Takes the Oath and is Introduced to His Colleagues.

The new Attorney General arrived in Washington from his home in Cincinnati early in the morning and drove to the Arlington Hotel. Afterward he proceeded to the State Department, where he took the oath of office. Thence, accompanied by Mr. Olney, he walked over to the White House to the cabinet meeting, when he was formally introduced to his associates in the cabinet by Secretary of



JUDSON HARMON.

State Olney, his predecessor. Then he visited the Department of Justice. Attorney General Harmon's welcome was a cordial one on all sides, but especially from Secretary Carlisle, who was the only cabinet officer previously acquainted with him. Mr. Harmon spent the afternoon in receiving the officials and newspaper men who called.

The backbone of the strike which has been in progress several weeks at the Farwell woolen mills at Central Falls, R. I., is broken.

## IOWA POPULISTS.

### Reaffirm the Omaha Platform Making Silver an Incidental Issue.

The Populist State convention of Iowa, which met in Des Moines, followed the middle-of-the-road course and rejected all advances from those who would make silver the only issue in the next campaign. Gen. J. B. Weaver, who led the wing of the party in Iowa who wished to assist in the formation of a silver party, was defeated. The convention adopted a platform which calls for the free coinage of silver, but along with that other Populist measures.

#### When Chairman R. G. Scott, of the State Central Committee, called the assembly to order there was an attendance of 380 delegates, making it the largest convention for several years. Aside from the delegates 300 visitors were present from outside the city. A. R. Starrett, of Humboldt, was made temporary chairman. The temporary chairman spoke for two minutes and reaffirmed the two old parties for their "duplication on the money question and their subservience to trusts, corporations and the money power." He advised the convention to adhere to past party platforms. Ex-Congressman E. H. Gillette, of Des Moines, was made permanent chairman.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was received and adopted by an overwhelming vote. The platform reaffirms the principles of the Omaha platform; denounces the decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax; denounces recent acts of Government by injunction in the interests of corporate wealth, and the issue of interest-bearing bonds; recognizes with satisfaction the expression of individual opinion, irrespective of party, in favor of the restoration of silver to its constitutional place in the coinage of the country at the ratio of 16 to 1, and extends the right hand of fellowship to all willing to join in the determination of the money power of Wall street and Europe and the emancipation of the producing classes of the world; declares for the adoption of the initiative and referendum; demands that all banking institutions be required to give security to depositors for all money received; demands legislation for inspection of workshops and factories where more than ten persons are employed for preservation of the lives and health of the employees; demands reduction of salaries of officers to a basis to correspond with reduced prices for products of labor; favors a graduated State tax upon incomes, also a State inheritance tax and a state tax of 10 per cent on all contracts made payable in gold; to be paid by the holder.

#### A State ticket was nominated, as follows:

For Governor, Sylvester Orance, of Davenport; for Lieutenant Governor, A. R. Starrett, of Humboldt; for Supreme Court Judge, F. W. Ivory, of Glenwood; for State superintendent of instruction, L. B. Baker, of Outhouse Center; for railway commissioner, E. J. Stason, of Woodbury Center.

#### DON'T DRESS LIKE WOMEN.

##### Even If, to Be Different, You Have to Put On Skirts.

Much comment has been caused during the week among bicyclists and their circles by the sermon of Rev. Kittredge Wheeler, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, Chicago. The words that aroused the discussion were:

"In discussing this subject I shall hardly venture to touch upon the bicycle costume, for the reason that if I were addressing a body of cyclists it is the latest and most up-to-date uniform I would be in great doubt as to the sex of my audience. I will, however, venture a single suggestion to wheelmen who are males, and not wheelmen who are females. 'Here is the suggestion. See to it that your costume is as masculine as possible. Distinguish it by emphasizing your sex in some way. Wear a moustache, let your beard grow, or sew upon the back of your costume three big, red, capital letters, M-A-N.'

"You have no right to appear on the streets in a costume worn by females. If there be only two costumes suitable for bicycling, the single, closed skirt and the knickerbockers, I say to the men, 'Be gallant, let the women have the choice, and if they take the knickerbockers, do you take what is left. Be a man and put on the skirt.' Make it universal and let the public understand it. This will distinguish the sex on the wheel. Remember, I am speaking only to men. Never dress like a woman, not even on the wheel."

A local uprising in the Province of Corrientes, Argentina, is reported.

The manufacture of dolls has been introduced in the prisons in the Thuringian principalities of Germany.

Prince Bismarck's health would not permit him to attend the ceremonies at the opening of the canal at Kiel.

Anthrax, a disease of sheep, is prevalent in some parts of Australia in a most fatal form. The doctors can find no remedy for it.

The British steamer Davaar, previously reported ashore on Briggs' reef, has been floated, towed to Belfast and safely decked at Brigg.

Freiherr von Borgen, the German Minister to Germany, has been gazetted German Minister to the Republics of Central America.

Prof. Dougherty, of Magos College, Belfast, has been appointed assistant under secretary for Ireland, vice Sir William S. B. Kaye, retired.

A daughter has been born in London to the Countess of Essex, who before her marriage was Miss Adele Grant, daughter of Mrs. Beach Grant of New York.

A fire which broke out at Meriny, Hungary, was not under control until 320 houses were destroyed. Seventy persons lost their lives during the conflagration.

Sig. Ferrari, who was recently elected a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, defeating the socialist candidate in his district and who was shot by unknown men, is dead.

The Brazilian cruiser Teradentes has been dispatched to French Guinea. Admiral Gullibel will then proceed to Paris with a view to securing a settlement of the frontier dispute.

## TORN DOWN BY MOBS.

### CHENG-TU MISSIONS WRECKED BY HEATHEN.

Reports of Rioting Confirmed, but It Is Possible the Missionaries Escaped—Other Places Threatened—Terrible Fears Saloon Interests.

#### Viceroy Liu Blamed.

Shanghai advises say the report of the total destruction of the missions of Cheng-Tu-Fu, Kiating and Soachohh has been confirmed. The local officials refused protection to the missionaries until the mob had completed the work of demolishing the buildings. The mission stations at other places have been threatened. About twenty adults, besides a number of children, took refuge at Cheng-Tu-Fu and Yammen. Viceroy Liu is blamed for the attack.

Cheng-Tu is the capital city of the province of So-Chuen, the westernmost and largest province of China. It borders on Tibet, and has a population of 35,000,000 people. Cheng-Tu is the largest of seventeen cities numbering over 100,000 inhabitants each. This city is situated in a hilly region, and the country around it is poorly cultivated. The province is seamed by mountain ranges, and only a few valleys of the 200,000 square miles embraced in the province are susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. The people of the hilly and mountainous district, including the region around Cheng-Tu, are semi-barbarous. They kept up tribal organizations, and not only are warlike, but bitterly opposed to foreigners. Cheng-Tu is from 800 to 1,000 miles from the sea coast, and the whole province of So-Chuen is inaccessible by water except in the rainy season, when the river Yang-tse-Kiang, in the southern part, is navigable for small boats.

#### Wn-Chang, the point to which a French gunboat is said to have gone, is in the province of Hupeh, adjoining So-Chuen on the east. It is a city of 800,000 inhabitants, at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels on the Yang-tse-Kiang, and is 600 miles and more from a scene of the reported massacre of Christians.

#### Not Reported in Washington.

The Chinese legation in Washington has received no information as to the reported massacre of missionaries. It is explained, the legation that Cheng-Tu is a large city in the interior of China. The people are far removed from the centers of foreign commerce such as Canton and Shanghai. Recently, however, by the treaty of peace with Japan, the interior city was one of several places to be opened to foreigners and foreign commerce. This is explained, has agitated the people who lived by themselves from time immemorial. The missionaries are the only foreigners who have heretofore settled at Cheng-Tu. Their number is not known. It is said, including the families, in the entire province of So-Chuen, of which Cheng-Tu is the capital, must be less than 100, including all nationalities.

#### TEMPERANCE MEN DISCHARGED.

##### Leaders of the Nicholson Movement at Terre Haute in Trouble.

At Terre Haute, Ind., President Mater and Secretary Dick of the Nicholson union, the organization of young church people to enforce the new Nicholson saloon law, have been discharged by their employers, two prominent retail houses, and there is great excitement in temperance circles over the discharge of the two. Their employers told them that their connection with the movement was proving to be detrimental to the trade of the stores. Dick's employer wanted him to sign a paper repudiating the policy of the union, and when he refused to do so he was told that he was betraying the cause of his employer, who discharged him. The employer is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the official board of that church had a meeting to take action "regretting" his course.

#### SIX OF THE COLIMA VICTIMS.



SIX OF THE COLIMA VICTIMS.



PROF. HAROLD WHITING, MRS. WHITING, AND THEIR CHILDREN.

## BANKERS OF ILLINOIS MEET.

### President Dreyer Urges Them to Be Steadfast for Sound Money.

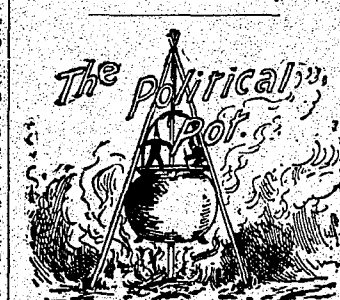
The convention of the Bankers' Association of the State of Illinois held in Rock Island was the most largely attended and most interesting ever held by the association.

It was the fifth annual gathering, and it brought together the most prominent men of finance and affairs in the State.

#### Reports of the different officers show:

The association has a membership of 400 and with a cash treasury balance of \$500. Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, delivered an address on "The Fallacies of Free Silver," it being an exhaustive discussion of the monetary question from the standpoint of the sound currency, and recommended the change of Secretary Carlisle's conviction on the silver issue, which was pointed to as a cheering sign of the times.

President Dreyer in his annual address called attention to the work of the association, mentioning first the abolition of the days of grace by the Legislature. Another bill passed by the Legislature was that amending the law governing the indorsement upon negotiable instruments so as to effectively determine the liability of indorsers. He recommended that the garnishee law be so far amended that any banker who may have been garnished for sums supposed to be deposited with him by a second party may be permitted to file his answer in opposition to the writ, as is the case now. On the currency question he urged the bankers of Illinois to stand steadfast for sound money.



The Political.

#### Senator Squire, of Washington, favors Reed for the Presidency.

A call has been issued for a silver convention at Topeka, Kan.

Atlanta, Ga., will endeavor to get one of the national political conventions.

Ex-Congressman Bland's friends intend to start a Presidential boom for him.

At least 1,500 delegates were appointed to the silver convention at Memphis, Tenn.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, believes McKinley will be nominated by the Republicans for President.

Congressman Johnson, of North Dakota, denies that he ever expressed himself in favor of free coinage.

Gov. Thornton, of New Mexico, says both parties there are united for free silver. The territory will apply for admission into the Union next winter.

The Boise, Idaho, Statesman has reliable information that a movement is on foot to make W. A. Clark, the Montana copper millionaire, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

The advocates of "sound money" of Kansas City, Mo., have sent an invitation to Secretary Carlisle to deliver a speech on the financial question there at an early day, to be named by the Secretary.

Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith has returned from Atlanta, Ga., to Washington. He had nothing to say concerning the rumor of his candidacy to succeed Senator Gordon, who has announced that he will not stand for re-election.

An address has been issued to the Democrats of Ohio alleging that Senator Brice is controlling the chairman of the State Central Committee and preventing the calling of a State convention for an expression of the money question. The address is signed: "State Executive Committee, Allen W. Thurman, Chairman; William A. Taylor, Secretary."

Inasmuch as it is impracticable for most of the postmasters throughout the country to keep accurately advised of the dates of sailing of the steamships of the different lines from different ports, Assistant Postmaster General Craze instructs postmasters to send all trans-Pacific mail to the postmaster at San Francisco unless specially addressed "via Tacoma, Wash."

## GREAT SILVER RALLY

### ENTHUSIASTIC FREE COINAGE MEN AT MEMPHIS.

Fifteen Hundred Delegates from All Sections of the West and South in Attendance—Senator Turpie, of Indiana, in the Chair.

#### Meet Was a Success.

Friends of silver representing twenty States of the South and West held a two days' convention in Memphis. Fifteen hundred delegates, comprising Democrats, Republicans and Populists, but with "sound money," thereby meaning gold and silver, as the slogan of all, filled the lower floor and a large portion of the balconies at the Auditorium when the gathering was called to order. On the stage, besides the officers of the Central Bimetallic League of Memphis, under whose auspices the gathering was held, were many of the leading advocates of the free coinage of silver in the United States. They included Senators Bate and Harris of Tennessee, Jones and Berry of Arkansas, George and Walcott of Mississippi, Marion Butler of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, ex-Gov. Prince of New Mexico, Senator Turpie of Indiana, Gov. John G. Evans of South Carolina, ex-Gov. Eagle of Arkansas, ex-Congressman William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio, C. S. Thomas and Alva Adams of Colorado, Alexander Delmar of California and Congressmen and bankers from Tennessee and adjoining States by the dozen.

A permanent organization was effected the first day, with Senator Turpie of Indiana as chairman, and addresses were delivered by that gentleman and Alexander Delmar of California in the afternoon, and by Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, C. S. Thomas of Denver and Aaron Wilcott of Indiana in the evening.

At 2:15 o'clock President W. N. Brown of the Central Bimetallic League of Memphis presided over the convention, and introduced Judge L. H. Bates of Memphis, who offered prayer. President Brown then called for nominations for permanent chairman and Senator Isham G. Harris, the anti-bellum governor of Tennessee, was given an enthusiastic reception when he arose to present the name of Senator David Turpie of Indiana.

Mr. Harris said he had no idea of making a speech; that he only wished to state in a word the purpose and objects of the convention. It was called by the Central Bimetallic League of Shelby County, a strictly non-partisan organization composed of Democrats, Republicans and Populists. Its doors were thrown open to every American citizen, and it was believed in the propriety, the advisability and the necessity of the rehabilitation of silver. Their doctrine is bimetalism, and by bimetalism they mean the free and unlimited coinage of all the gold and all the silver produced in this country. "We are here," continued the Senator, "as a band of freemen to consider this all-absorbing question which now confronts the American people. We are here to consider the coinage question, and that question only."

The Senator from Indiana was warmly received. After he had been elected by acclamation he assumed the chair and addressed the convention.

At the evening session Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada presided, and introduced Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sibley was greeted with thunders of applause, and in a two hours' speech aroused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He made an earnest appeal for independent political action in 1896. His auditors were evidently with him, for every attack upon Secretary Carlisle, the President of the Senate, Sherman was greeted with a noisy demonstration.

The second day's session was devoted to speeches by some of the most distinguished of the visitors, and the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The President has accepted an invitation to visit the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta Oct. 21.

Postmaster General Wilson delivered the annual address to the students of Central College at Fayette, Mo.

Secretary Herbert delivered the oration at the commencement of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn.

J. Walter Blandford, who was private secretary to Mr. Olney while he was Attorney General, will hold a like position with him as Secretary of State.

The trial of Capt. Henry W. Howgate on two indictments charging forgery and falsification of accounts while disbursing officer of the signal service in 1879 was begun Monday.

Minister Ewing informs the Department of State that a new department—the ministry of industry and labor—has been created in Berlin, and Nyassau, a member of parliament for Louvain, has been appointed to direct the office.

E. P. Baldwin, auditor of the Treasury Department, has issued a circular requiring the action of appraisers, gaugers, weighers and measurers to be in duplicate and requiring entries, invoices and certificates to be forwarded to the auditor for the Treasury Department.

The Post Office Department has issued a fraud order against Wilson Foster and Foster's Art College of St. Louis, Mo., excluding the company's matter from the mails. Its scheme was to sell tickets for crayon portraits, which, it is said, were never delivered.

The President has denied an application for a commutation of sentence of death imposed on Joseph A. Beam for the murder in Washington of his stepdaughter, Miss Anna Lenhy. Beam was sentenced to be hanged July 20.

No official information has been received at the Indian bureau concerning the charges made against the chief of the Creek nation and the treasurer of that tribe as to unlawfully paying out funds of the tribe. The supposition of the officials at Washington is that the whole trouble is nothing but a political squabble.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

#### Lesson for June 23.

Golden Text—"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations."—Matt. 28: 19.

The subject of the lesson this week is "The Saviour's Parting Words," found in Luke 24: 44-53. We have been accustomed to call this the Little Pentecost. Here in the upper room Christ appears to his waiting disciples, and though not pouring out upon them that almighty dispensation of the Spirit which was to mark his session at the right hand of God, he breathes upon them and says, "Receive ye the Holy Spirit," thus giving them, as it were, the foretaste and earnest of the coming blessing. And with this he joins words of counsel and admonition, to which we may well take heed. "What Christ tarried to say ere he took flight to the glory of the skies we cannot lightly esteem.

"These are the words." Our Master is holding up a lantern, as it were, and pouring the light of his resurrection upon the things that could not be understood before. And now, how luminous all becomes! "While I was yet with you," And now, since the advent of the Spirit he is with us again, and in closer, more intimate relationship. Those days of bodily companionship were sweet and dear, but they are not to be compared with these when with mind alert and heart aflame, we walk and talk with him by the way, and understand his sayings. "All things must be fulfilled," Jesus honored the old dispensation, and gave respect to the word. There is nothing sadder or more vain today than to see the Jews trying to interpret their Scriptures with Jesus left out. To shut out Jesus from the word is to elude the spirit and the meaning of it all. It thus becomes a really dead thing, and in this case, at least, a proper subject for the critic and the clinician.

"Then opened he their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures." The context tells us what this illumination was. It had a threefold phase. First, right understanding of the Scriptures always discovers Jesus therein. In any other interpretation is vain. Second, the Scriptures reveal Christ as prevailing by the things which he suffers, a crucified and risen Saviour. Third, the way of salvation is by Christ alone, and it is open to all the world. But how slow the disciples were to learn this! "And ye are witnesses of these things." "It is in Jesus." The word is not fully expounded until it has exposition in the faithful preaching and living of converted souls. Here is the true apostolic succession; a procession of faithful witnessing down the centuries.

"Behold, I send the promise," or am sending the promise, i. e., am departing so as to send the Spirit. He had already breathed upon them and imparted his Spirit in a measure. They were filled in a way for the present want. But other demands were to be soon upon them; for these they were not ready, "Tarry ye," he said, "until ye be endued." It always pays to tarry wait. "While he blessed them, he was parted from them." The last glimpse we had of him he was in the attitude of blessing. And every aspect of him since he has suggested. Moreover, when he comes again it shall be in the like attitude of blessing, for such as pat their trust in him. For it was the angels here who said, "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." "Amen; even so come, Lord Jesus."

#### Next Lesson—Review.

##### A Florist's Invention.

A florist in Chattanooga, Tenn., named John Karsten, has invented a novel alarm to warn him that his flowers are freezing. The climatic conditions of East Tennessee are such that a man may sometimes go to bed with the roses in bloom and wake up to find them covered with snow. Of course, that sort of thing is hard on florists, and Mr. Karsten has been losing for several years. He lay awake night and day to devise some means to save himself from such loss and finally invented an automatic alarm worked by the contraction and expansion of a thin piece of steel which is attached to a thermometer hung just outside of his window, the thermometer in turn being connected with a bell at his bedside by an insulated wire. Whenever the mercury drops below forty-five, the steel snaps and turns on the alarm, the bell rings above him and the florist gets up and covers his flowers.

##### Costly Perfumes.

Mignonette, that at this moment is a perfume greatly in favor for its delicate and refreshing fragrance, is compounded as well from some of this regular stock in the perfumer's laboratory, and even violet extract is two-thirds of it due to the sweetness of cassia, orris and attar of almond, though violet is the most popular perfume. The true extract of the purple flower is made in France, is costly, and only to be bought at a few places in New York. Its rare sweetness is expressed from the flowers that grow at Cannes and Grasse where the mignonette attain what to American eyes is unbelievable perfection of size, color and odor, and where the roses owe their sweetness chiefly to the bees, who sprinkle into their hearts the pollen from the near blooming orange trees.

##### To Clean Silver.

Silver is cleaned at the shops by pressing the pieces against a rapidly revolving wheel made of Canton flannel in many rolls. The wheel reaches all irregularities of the surface and the silver is polished without being scratched.

##### Geographical.

The most easterly point of the United States is Quoddy Head, Me.; the most westerly, Attou Island, Alaska; the most northerly, Point Barrow, Alaska; the most southerly, Key West, Fla.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.....James S. Chalker  
Clerk.....James W. Hartwick  
Register.....John Hanna  
Treasurer.....Wm. Woodruff  
Prosecuting Attorney.....O. Palmer  
Judge of Probate.....Wm. C. Johnson  
County Commissioner.....J. B. Carter  
Surveyor.....Wm. Blanshan

### SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township.....Thos. Wakeley  
South Branch.....Hubert Head  
Beaver Creek.....Washington Stewart  
Maple Forest.....Geo. W. Hoyt  
Grayling.....Geo. C. W. Cour  
Frederick.....J. Higgins  
Ball.....J. Hickley  
Stanton.....J. Nader  
Center Plain.....J. B. Carter

### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henriksen, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 344, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursdays, evening on or before the full of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.

H. TRUMBLY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 382, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher, 101  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## GOOD TIMES AT HAND.

### FAVORABLE FEATURES OF THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Taylor Gives Himself Up—Infernal Machine in His Mail—New Feature in New York Schools—World's Output of Precious Metals.

**Activity in All Trades.**  
R. G. Dun & Co.'s latest Review of Trade news, "It is no longer a question whether business improves. Not for a long time have our reports from all parts of the country been so uniformly favorable. The daily average of bank clearings in June is 24.8 per cent larger than last year, though 11.4 per cent less than in 1892. The most potent influence has been the record of more favorable conditions regarding growing crops. Labor troubles are getting out of the way, wages in many establishments are rising, and with the iron industry just now leading there is general improvement in manufactures. The monetary condition also helps. The time draws near when, with good crops, foreign operations in stocks and bonds have been insignificant, the effect of the previous transactions has not been exhausted. Much diminished receipts of money from the interior indicate better employment in business, especially at the west, and the volume of commercial loans steadily rises, and is now fair for this season, even in a good year."

### W. W. TAYLOR SURRENDERS.

He Goes to South Dakota to Answer for His Crime.

W. W. Taylor, ex-State Treasurer of South Dakota and fugitive from justice, these many months in account of a shortage of \$750,000, on Saturday and Sunday, but kept so closely under cover that only his most intimate friends saw him. He left for Pierre Sunday night to surrender himself to the State authorities. One of the reasons ascribed for keeping Taylor concealed was that the State of South Dakota had offered a large reward for his arrest, and it was feared some officer or private detective might attempt to arrest him and lay claim to the reward. It is understood that the terms of the settlement are that Taylor return to the State \$100,000, surrender his property to his bondsmen, who will pay the remainder of the deficit, and plead guilty to a charge of embezzlement. There is said to be an arrangement for a short sentence and a pardon before his expiration. Taylor, who is a young man, has a wife, but no children.

### GOLD INCREASES.

Director of the Mint Issues an Estimate of the World's Production.

Director of the Mint R. E. Preston estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year 1894 to have approached \$70,518,000, against \$68,336,000 for 1893, showing an increase during the year of \$2,182,000. The greatest increases in the production of gold during the year were: Africa, \$11,400,000; Australia, \$6,073,000; United States, \$5,350,000; Mexico, \$3,135,000. Mr. Preston estimates that the world's production of silver for 1894 at \$214,381,000. The increase in the production of silver in 1894 over 1893 was 722,000 ounces. The greatest increase in the production of silver was: Bolivia, \$10,800,000; Mexico, \$3,500,000; Peru, \$2,000,000; Chile, \$1,400,000; Greece, \$1,400,000. Both the production of gold and silver in 1894 exceeded that of any prior year in the world's history.

### WARNS AGAINST LIQUOR.

New York to Have a Law Educating Children Against Intoxicants.

Gor. Morton of New York has decided to sign the bill of Mr. Ainsworth to amend the consolidated school law providing for the study of nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics in connection with physiology and hygiene in the public schools. This is the first law against which Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner has worked very hard. It provides that the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects on the human system, shall be taught in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene for not less than four lessons a week for ten or more weeks in each year in all grades below the second year of the High School in all schools under State control.

### Trolley Funeral Train.

The Harrisburg, Pa., local electric street railway company has introduced an innovation which has been styled by the irreverent "the electric funeral." The company has laid its tracks right into the cemetery, and it is now no uncommon sight to see a specially chartered trolley car laden with mourners gliding through the gates of the city of the dead. The new move is a boon for people of limited means, as the car is chartered for a funeral for \$5, which will accommodate as many passengers as a dozen carriages.

### Try to Kill a Postmaster.

An attempt was made to murder the postmaster at Fisher's Switch, Ind., by sending him a dynamite infernal machine through the mails. The machine contained enough dynamite to have blown up a steamboat, but fortunately the postmaster failed to observe the caution on the box to open at a given end, and opening it at the other end the fuse was not ignited. The post office authorities think they know the persons who mailed the machine. It was sent from Cincinnati.

### Germans Were Duped.

In view of the unexpected achievements of Russian diplomacy, especially in regard to the Chinese loan, it is thought at Berlin the German ambassador in St. Petersburg and the German minister at Peking have been duped. It is probable that they will both be recalled.

### Heavy Loss for Rebels.

A battle has been fought at Santa Inez, near Holguin, Cuba, in which the rebels lost 100 men. Skirmishes at La Laja, near Baracoa, and Yarey, near Guantanamo, were unimportant in their results.

### Proceedings of the Brewers.

The National Brewers' Association met in convention at Milwaukee. The entire meeting was consumed by the delivery of the president's address, and to the reading of reports. The report of the board of trustees pays particular attention to the proposed increase in the tax on beer, and gives a history of the movement.

### Lawyer Woolly a Forger.

It transpires that L. A. Woolly, a prominent London lawyer, who committed suicide in March, was involved in extensive forgeries, extending over a period of several years. It is estimated that they amount to \$250,000 to \$700,000.

## DEFENSE OF FRISCO'S HARBOR.

Dynamite Battery on the Presidio. Will Be Ready for Use Next Fall.

By next fall, if all goes well, the new battery of pneumatic guns located at Fort Winfield Scott, on the Presidio reservation, intended for the protection of San Francisco, will be turned over to the War Department. The battery is practically complete, but, owing to difficulty of securing an adequate water supply upon the application of contractors, the War Department granted an extension of the time for the delivery from April to Nov. 27. To operate the plant a powerful steam pumping equipment is necessary to compress the air which throws the projectiles laden with half a ton of dynamite and of course the steam plant requires a water supply for the boilers. When good progress had been made in putting up the battery and machinery, the contractors found that the dynamite had a drop of fresh water was to be found on the site. To obtain water they were obliged to run pipes half a mile to tap the conduit, leading to the Presidio and then to install pumps to force the water up to the battery.

## BIG LOSS BY FIRE.

South Chicago Threatened by a Blaze that Does Great Damage.

The entire business district of South Chicago was threatened with destruction by fire that started at 11:30 o'clock Monday night in the furniture store of Peter Young. Before the flames were laid in under control ten buildings were in flames. The damage will reach about \$200,000. The fire started in the rear of Young's furniture store, right in the heart of the business district. It spread west, destroying six buildings, and the flames shifted north, laying four more buildings in ashes. The cause of the fire was a broken oil lamp which started the big department store of C. S. Cave. This is the largest store in the town. The firemen fought the blaze at this point and succeeded in saving the structure, but the loss from water will be several thousand dollars.

## STRUNG UP TO A TREE.

Missouri Mob Tries to Force a Confession from Farmer Bob Young.

Bob Young, a farmer from Richmond, Mo., was taken by a mob and strung up to a tree in an effort to extort a confession from him which would lead to the capture of the incendiary who recently burned barns in the vicinity. The mob seized Young at the house of a neighbor and took him to a wooded place. Upon his denial of any knowledge of the crime they tied a rope about his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree and drew him up. He was let down, and still persisting in denying knowing anything about the fire, was twice more strung up. Not making any damaging admissions, he was taken down and released. Young says he knows the men, but will not divulge their names.

## COLORADO HAS A CLOUDBURST.

Railway Tracks Inundated and Much Property in Danger.

Pueblo, Colo., dispatches say: The region of the upper Arkansas was visited by a cloudburst. There is much water in the streams and at places between Canon City and Florence the water has been running over the railroad tracks. Quite a rise is reported in the Arkansas river near Florence and the river has risen two feet. State Engineer Sumner has gone to Montezuma in response to urgent telegrams notifying him that the Monument reservoir dam appeared to be unsafe. The reservoir covers seventy-two acres and should the dam go out a rich agricultural valley below would be swept by the rushing waters for many miles, doing great damage.

## POPE FROM ABROAD.

Italians May Lose Supremacy in the Sacred College of Cardinals.

A Rome correspondent telegraphs that it is announced there that the papal nuncios at Paris, Lisbon, Madrid and Vienna will be created cardinals. The news causes much interest in Vatican circles because it will disturb the equilibrium of the preponderance of Italian cardinals in the sacred college. The Pope is announcing the fact said: "We hope to thus create a position more in conformity with papal interests in the world and to furnish the sacred college the means to successfully surmount the difficult and delicate period of our succession."

## SECURE A LARGE SUM.

A Maine Grocer Robbed of \$50,000 in Securities and Cash.

At Lovell, Me., the grocery store of J. A. Hutchinson was entered by burglars and \$50,000 in cash, stocks, notes and bonds stolen. The securities were kept in a small tin box in the safe in the store. The burglary was the most mysterious ever committed in Maine. The safe was not blown open, but some one who knew the combination opened it, and after robbing the box, locked it again.

## Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	38	24	14	.632
Pittsburgh	44	27	17	.614
Cleveland	43	23	17	.605
Baltimore	37	22	15	.595
Chicago	46	26	20	.565
Cincinnati	42	22	20	.524
New York	42	22	20	.524
Philadelphia	41	21	20	.512
Brooklyn	41	20	21	.488
Washington	40	18	22	.450
St. Louis	45	15	30	.333
Louisville	41	7	34	.171

## WESTERN LEAGUE.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the Western League:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indianapolis	37	24	13	.649
Minneapolis	36	21	15	.583
St. Paul	38	23	15	.605
Grand Rapids	37	20	17	.541
Milwaukee	40	21	19	.525
Detroit	35	16	19	.457
Kansas City	40	18	22	.450
Toledo	37	14	23	.378

## Will Sue Sterling Morton.

I. T. Chambers, a leading Wisconsin peach grower, will sue the United States Agricultural Department for damages. In order to stop the ravages of a worm that attacks peach trees, Mr. Chambers wrote to the officials at Washington. They recommended a paint composed of London purple, linseed oil and carbolic acid. His trees are all dead.

## Coke War Probable.

It now seems probable that there will be war to the knife in the coke regions. W. J. Rainey, of Cleveland, the largest coke operator in the country, has defeated the efforts of the coke operators to control the market for the purpose of advancing prices.

## Injured in a Panic.

There was a panic in the East Side School in Evanston, Ill., Wednesday afternoon. Two hundred little children were badly frightened by the falling of a piece of plaster from the ceiling of one of the rooms.

## New Canadian Canal.

The Canadian "Soo" canal was formally opened Thursday. It was expected

that a large delegation of ministers and members of the Canadian parliament would be present to join in the celebration, but as members on both sides of the house were opposed to breaking in on the time of parliament when so many were expected to get home, the idea was abandoned and the proceedings were of mere formal character. This was the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs through St. Mary's Island, on the north side of the rapids of the St. Mary's river, and with the river, gives Canada communication between Lakes Huron and Superior. At ordinary stages of the river there is a difference of eighteen feet in the levels of the water above and below the island. The length of the canal across the island is 3,500 feet. A considerable amount of excavation was required to form channels of approach both at the upper end and at the lower entrances. The total length of this canal and its approaches is about 18,100 feet. The canal proper has a width of 100 feet, a depth of 15 feet, and a bottom width of 145 feet. The depth has been made suitable to navigation at extreme low water level by vessels drawing twenty feet.

## WHISKY TRUST IS BURIED.

Supreme Court of Illinois Declares It an Illegal Concern.

The Illinois Supreme Court Thursday morning filed its opinion in case of the people vs. the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. The judgment of outlawing the whisky trust was affirmed. The effect of this decision will be to break up the whisky trust. Attorney General Moneys, speaking of the decision, said the Supreme Court practically holds that the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was a trust and that such Judge Gibbons of Chicago did sign a proclamation a judgment of outlawing the trust. The Supreme Court also decided that the Attorney General was right in his views of the law regarding the matter and that the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company is no more than a continuation of the old Distillers' Cattle Feeding trust. "The decision," he continued, "is one of the ablest ever rendered by the Supreme Court of this State. In no uncertain language it sounds the death-knell of trusts in this State forever. On every point on which I made a fight I was sustained."

## SHE LOVED A GIRL.

Separation Caused Amelia Reinhardt to Commit Suicide.

At San Jose, Cal., Amelia Reinhardt committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver. She was 26 years old and was a waitress at the Bureka Hotel. The cause for the deed was dependency, resulting from prospective separation from her roommate, Miss Gussie Munson, another employee at the hotel. The woman had attired herself in a neat dress and, then standing in the middle of the floor of her sleeping room, shot herself. Miss Reinhardt had been in the employ of the hotel about five months. Soon after coming to work she took a fancy to Miss Munson. This feeling grew upon her and she was not long in openly declaring that she loved her friend more than any one else.

## Bank Robber Captured.

A stranger attempted to rob the Silver Bow National Bank at Butte, Mont., Tuesday. The robber struck the muzzle of a gun through the cashier's window and demanded money from the bookkeeper. The latter dodged under the desk and fired at the robber, who escaped. The attention of outsiders. The robber ran out without getting any money. He met a policeman and the two exchanged several shots. The robber was caught a few minutes later by Deputy Sheriff Young.

## Oppose Sunday Mail.

The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian held at Denver adjourned Wednesday night. The committee on temperance reported very strong resolutions against the sale or use of liquors and tobacco. The committee on Sabbath observance condemned Sunday mails, transportation, newspapers, street cars and all kinds of work, also the tendency to turn the day into an occasion for merrymaking. The appropriations adopted footed up about \$60,000.

## Serious Trouble in Idaho.

An alarming state of affairs exists in Coeur d'Alene, in North Idaho. Serious trouble is likely to break out there at any time between the "miner" union and the law and order men in that section, who have organized to protect laborers in their right to work if they can get employment and mine owners in their right to employ whom they please. Gov. McConnell has made a request on the Government for arms and obtained several hundred stands.

## Iowa Populist Ticket.

Iowa Populists in convention at Des Moines Tuesday placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, Sylvester Crane; Lieutenant Governor, A. R. Sarrett; Humboldt, judge; Supreme Court, F. W. Ivory; Mills county, superintendent public instruction, E. J. Stinson; Sioux City, mayor, making silver only an incidental issue. Gen. Weaver is said to be in favor of fusion.

## Chief Police Ends His Life.

John Lamar, chief of police of American, Ga., committed suicide by taking strychnine. No cause is known.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$5.75 to \$6.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 69c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, new, per barrel, \$1.25 to \$1.60; broom corn, \$1.00 to \$1.20 per ton for poor to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 1 white, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 35c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 69c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 88c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 66c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 52c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 36c; rye, 67c to 69c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 69c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 1 hard, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 37c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; barley, No. 2, 48c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 70c to 71c; pork, medium, \$12.00 to \$12.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 37c; butter, creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, Western, 12c to 14c.

## WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

### STYLES FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO LOOK PRETTY.

Full Bodice Fronts Are of Many Kinds—Designs That Are Applicable to Made-Over Dresses—Sewing Devices Suggested by Adjustable Fronts.

Gotham Fashion Gossip, New York Correspondence.

AGGY bodice fronts are now of many kinds and of many degrees of bagginess, and from the long list of acceptable ones, it is a comparatively simple matter to select one that can be applied to last season's dress, to render it entirely stylish. It is, indeed, rare that a new fashion that prevails so generally is as easily adapted to processes of home manufacture, or to making over by the amateur designer. The following descriptions of several of the more distinct types of full fronts are complete and accurate, and show in each case excellent opportunities for carrying them out on dresses that have passed from stylishness. First, many of these dressy full fronts are made with a yoke top attached to the usual collar. The yoke fastens smoothly along the shoulder seams and fits about the armholes. From under the bag front falls, either covering the entire front of the bodice, or being brought down to a curving loose-point in front. This sort of front is also made without the yoke, the loose portion hanging from a band of passementerie or spangle work, the same trimming outlining the armholes and finishing the edges of the bag. The bodice over which the front is worn shows above the front in yoke fashion. Another method suggests that a simple tailor-fitted bodice buttoned down the front has been subjected to the scissors.

The shoulders. Epaulettes consisting of five circular ruffles top the full sleeves, and white gloves and hat are the completing accessories. In the third picture it will be seen that the design for the full front is one of those that were mentioned in the beginning of this depletion as being applicable to made-over dresses; but here it appears in a new dress made of dark-green cloth and Rob. Roy silk plaid. This dress is princess in effect, the skirt's front panel extending into the bodice, while the remainder forms deep godets. Fitted at the back, the green fronts of the bodice are rather baggy and are held at the waist by gold buckles. The sleeves are very full at the top, but fitted at the lower arm, and the green collar is garnished with plaid rosettes. Greens and greenish blues are much worn and are seen on the daintiest of summer dresses. Take a gown of mauve striped narrowly with pale green and white, worn with a white sailor set on either side with a bunch of ivy leaves; what could be cooler? Really, philanthropists should provide girls in such a uniform to walk up and down the streets on hot days, just to make folks feel cooler. Extremely wide and swirly skirts are rarely seen, for when a woman in an attempt to be stylish makes herself look like a pen-wiper, she misses her aim. Underskirts are all made in balloon pattern and present a swirling symphony of lace and muslin to view when the gown is tipped up, and also to the wash woman when the skirt goes to the laundry. For those who have in the past delighted in the freedom that the eon jacket affords, there has been a drawback in the slit-like exposure of the skirt waist at the back. To meet this a wide belt of the material of the skirt is worn, or a sash belt of color to harmonize clasp about the waist, the folds being laid prettily in front. The fastening is at the back under a bow whose ends fall to the edge of the skirt or are cut jauntily short. This gives a pretty and graceful finish, and relieves the mind of all dread of parting placket or sagging skirt.

Another combination of plaid and plain stuff appears in the artist's fourth offering, brown sack cloth and Scotch plaid being the materials, and besides this attractive party costume presents a very dressy loose front that is confined by a plaid belt ending in a bow. The plastron is also of the plaid and the yoke is perforated, the edges being embroidered with brown silk and underlaid with plain scarlet silk, which also gives the collar. Collar and basque-girdle match in the left hand costume of the concluding illustration, and are ingenious enough to be recorded in the Patent Office. Before considering their construction it is well to know that glass silk with dahlia reflections is the skirt fabric, and that pink silk gives the bodice, the latter being entirely covered with Florence lace. Then the box-pleated collar is from the changeable silk, and the black girdle of the same, fastening with a pair of fancy buttons. Biscuit colored crepon is trimmed with figured blue silk in the other dress of this picture. A wide fold of the latter borders the foot of the skirt, and is slashed at the top, buttons being set in the open spaces to look as if crepon tabs were fastened over the silk. The bodice is of blue cloth, fastens at the side and is trimmed with fitted basque and girdle of the blue silk, cut in one, for which the silk is taken bias. The collar and straps along the shoulders are silk, and the sleeves of the skirt's stuff. Copyright, 1895.

### NOT PLANNED FOR ECONOMY.

The front portion bearing the buttons appears to have been cut out panel-like and in the space thus left is set an elaborate bag of material contrasting in color with the rest. Perhaps brilliant satin covered with baggy chiffon is used. Then the removed panel appears to be loosely replaced. Of course the effect is not secured in this way in new dresses because the middle panel bearing the buttons is a flat pleat or strip.

The fronts of other bodices are reduced to three or four straps of the chief material of the dress, loosely hanging over an under bagginess of contrasting stuff. Then a great many effects are obtained by the arrangement of two side bags, between which the closely fitting line of the under bodice shows. Now and then a slit appears to have been made horizontally across the buttons at the bust line, reaching about half way across the figure. From this slit a bag wells forth in an irrelevant and startling manner; indeed, when the bag is bright red, as it often is, and in strong contrast to the remainder, the wearer seems to be spouting forth what the dime novel calls "a steam of vital fluid." But what of that! The dress thus has its bag and its wearer need not stay in bed. The looping of several strips of ribbon to hang from the collar and turn under loosely at the belt will serve as a simplification of the mode, and a single strip of wide ribbon elaborated with spangles or lace edged is also accepted.

Even when a woman has prepared her summer wardrobe with all the aid she can win from such saving devices as these adjustable fronts suggest, she is more than likely to have nothing to



IN STYLISH GREEN AND PLAID.

expended on a gown to "get there in"—that is, a travelling dress. For though many of the loose fronts can be turned into a means of money saving, there are a few wrinkles of current styles that can be put to the same good end. So it is a common thing to have "any old dress" serve for the day or days of journeying. This is to be regretted, for a neatly dressed traveler is a comfort to all who see her, besides being far more comfortable herself, and the trick can be done inexpensively. The initial picture presents a service-

able model. Made of dark-blue mohair, the moderately wide skirt shows at one side of the front three tabs fastened with buttons. The bodice is made to match, skirt hooking in the center and then the part with the button-trimmed tabs laps over and is fastened with a few hooks and eyes. Especially handsome 1830 sleeves are added, and the standing collar is left severely plain. A leather belt confines the waist. The original of this sketch was prepared for a June bride, and made a remarkably neat costume.

Devisers in economy need hide their heads at the approach of costumes like the one next pictured, for such are unattainable by even the most ingenious of scarpers. Here the fabric is illuminated taffeta, the godet skirt demanding the best quality of hair cloth, besides silk lining and an inside frill of lace. The bodice comes outside the skirt and has a deep yoke of white satinure and a pleated piece of silk that fills up the spaces between yoke and waist. Its standing collar is made to match and spangled net tabs come over



A NEW AND NEAT LOOSE FRONT.

the shoulders. Epaulettes consisting of five circular ruffles top the full sleeves, and white gloves and hat are the completing accessories.

In the third picture it will be seen that the design for the full front is one of those that were mentioned in the beginning of this depletion as being applicable to made-over dresses; but here it appears in a new dress made of dark-green cloth and Rob. Roy silk plaid. This dress is princess in effect, the skirt's front panel extending into the bodice, while the remainder forms deep godets. Fitted at the back, the green fronts of the bodice are rather baggy and are held at the waist by gold buckles. The sleeves are very full at the top, but fitted at the lower arm, and the green collar is garnished with plaid rosettes.

Greens and greenish blues are much worn and are seen on the daintiest of summer dresses. Take a gown of mauve striped narrowly with pale green and white, worn with a white sailor set on either side with a bunch of ivy leaves; what could be cooler? Really, philanthropists should provide girls in such a uniform to walk up and down the streets on hot days, just to make folks feel cooler. Extremely wide and swirly skirts are rarely seen, for when a woman in an attempt to be stylish makes herself look like a pen-wiper, she misses her aim. Underskirts are all made in balloon pattern and present a swirling symphony of lace and muslin to view when the gown is tipped up, and also to the wash woman when the skirt goes to the laundry. For those who have in the past delighted in the freedom that the eon jacket affords, there has been a drawback in the slit-like exposure of the skirt waist at the back. To meet this a wide belt of the material of the skirt is worn, or a sash belt of color to harmonize clasp about the waist, the folds being laid prettily in front. The fastening is at the back under a bow whose ends fall to the edge of the skirt or are cut jauntily short. This gives a pretty and graceful finish, and relieves the mind of all dread of parting placket or sagging skirt.



TWO MATCHED IN STYLISHNESS.

skirt is worn, or a sash belt of color to harmonize clasp about the waist, the folds being laid prettily in front. The fastening is at the back under a bow whose ends fall to the edge of the skirt or are cut jauntily short. This gives a pretty and graceful finish, and relieves the mind of all dread of parting placket or sagging skirt.

Another combination of plaid and plain stuff appears in the artist's fourth offering, brown sack cloth and Scotch plaid being the materials, and besides this attractive party costume presents a very dressy loose front that is confined by a plaid belt ending in a bow. The plastron is also of the plaid and the yoke is perforated, the edges being embroidered with brown silk and underlaid with plain scarlet silk, which also gives the collar.

Collar and basque-girdle match in the left hand costume of the concluding illustration, and are ingenious enough to be recorded in the Patent Office. Before considering their construction it is well to know that glass silk with dahlia reflections is the skirt fabric, and that pink silk gives the bodice, the latter being entirely covered with Florence lace. Then the box-pleated collar is from the changeable silk, and the black girdle of the same, fastening with a pair of fancy buttons. Biscuit colored crepon is trimmed with figured blue silk in the other dress of this picture. A wide fold of the latter borders the foot of the skirt, and is slashed at the top, buttons being set in the open spaces to look as if crepon tabs were fastened over the silk. The bodice is of blue cloth, fastens at the side and is trimmed with fitted basque and girdle of the blue silk, cut in one, for which the silk is taken bias. The collar and straps along the shoulders are silk, and the sleeves of the skirt's stuff. Copyright, 1895.

The princess gown is coming into style again, but in such a modified form as to be scarcely recognizable.

## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

### A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cate and Canning Children.

In the Fields.

In summer time I often go Out on the fields where daisies grow, And, kneeling on the grassy



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRATLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

Man never gains anything so valuable as a good wife, nor anything worse than a bad one.

All that glitters is not gold. An ex-president of the Illinois Midland Railroad has just died a pauper.

About the best kept secret in this world, so far as most people are concerned, is the secret of success.

An exchange expresses an old fact in new language when it says that many grave-stones are monumental liars.

The Indiana man who has just been divorced from his tenth wife would certainly feel more at home in the city of Chicago.

The Shah of Persia has a pipe valued at \$230,000; but the Standard Oil Company has several pipes that are worth much more than that.

Woman suffrage has had a temporary setback in Michigan. But the coming woman cannot expect to come without encountering some opposition.

What if the new steamship St. Louis should make the record for ocean speed? The world wouldn't be large enough to hold Chicago's grief.

A New York man has been sent to Sing Sing for a year for attempting to commit suicide. After this he probably will do his work more thoroughly.

Sir John Pender says that more than \$200,000,000 have been sunk in ocean cables. This is a kind of enterprise in which money can be sunk without being lost.

"The Monroe doctrine has been a doctrine for sixty-two years and has not been acted upon yet," muses the St. James Gazette. Better not "act upon" it, either.

Millionaire Mackay tells an interviewer that he was never so happy as when he was swinging a pick. Well, there's nothing to prevent him from taking his pick now.

The customs officers in Springfield, Mass., have intercepted a quantity of silk smuggled through by a converted Chinaman and consigned to a missionary. Where is the moral in this affair?

The Christian Register tersely observes that the prosperity of the minister, like that of the merchant, depends not only upon what goods he has to deliver, but on how he delivers his goods.

A Boston drummer engaged himself to a young woman after twenty-four minutes' acquaintance and married her the same day. To preserve all the properties we hope he will not get a divorce in less than a week.

A Leavenworth court has ruled that Dr. Keeley must tell what his gold cure is composed of "because the court is doubtful whether the cure is a good thing and beneficial." Dr. Keeley should give that judge a glimpse of his bank account.

All the babies born in St. Paul last Monday, according to the Minneapolis Journal, were girls, and there were eleven of them. On the same day there were born in Minneapolis fourteen boys. Still, this doesn't settle the question capital removal.

While ten men watch for chances, one man makes chances; while ten men wait for something to turn up, one man turns something up; so, while ten fail, one succeeds, and is called a man of luck—the favorite of fortune. There is no luck like pluck, and fortune most favors those who are most indifferent to fortune.

Two Boston men, putting on the air of beggars asked a third man for money enough to buy a drink. On his refusal they chased him into a shop and smashed a bottle over his head. It would require discrimination of metaphysical subtlety to tell the difference between these distressed mendicants and highwaymen.

The woman on a bicycle is a dangerous customer to tackle. Several Chicago policemen who have attempted to arrest female bicyclists for riding against without lights have been knocked down, run over and severely injured. The fair ones in bloomers may drive Chicago to organize a cavalry detachment for the police force.

While Smith College has both men and women as members of the faculty, it does not confer the well-earned dignity of the professional title upon the latter, even when they fill positions as heads of departments in every respect as responsible and onerous as those held by the other sex. There were 746 students enrolled last year, with a teaching force of only thirty-six, nearly two-thirds of whom are women, but not professors.

To the proverb "there are no pockets in the shroud"—teaching men that they cannot take their money with them when they die—there should be added another enforcing the truth that the dead hand cannot manage. Jay Gould thought that by a cunningly constructed will he could keep together the vast property that he left. Yet news came that the heir to an obsolete French title is making some of the garnered Gould millions melt in building a palace, in Paris and setting up an "unrivaled stable" of race horses. Shades of the mouse-trap! has it come to this?

Dr. McCosh had a larger measure of success than usually falls to the lot of theologians. He desired to build up Princeton into a great university, and lived to see it an accomplished fact. He desired to be beloved of the students of every sort and condition, and lived to see himself revered almost in the

sense of a founder. President McCosh was another example of the fact that the men who do things are those who know what they believe and have the courage of their convictions.

The statement that hens of the United States lay annually \$14,000,000 worth of eggs is going the rounds. The figures, save for the handicap of being credited to Statisticians Atkinson, would command respect both for themselves and the hens. But Atkinson is a professional figure; he can figure out anything. It is a simple matter for him to make figures lie. He can take a pencil and piece of paper and demonstrate mathematically that a man who cannot on \$1 a day wages rear a large family, buy a horse, educate his children well, treat them to a piano, and save enough for old age is not living up to his opportunities. However, it is to be hoped that Atkinson for once is right, for the hen is a nice old bird and means well.

The attempt of Chicago Aldermen to deny women the right to wear bloomers may be natural, but it is certainly illegal. Under the Moslem law women are not allowed to wear men's clothing, and our own laws have followed that precedent. But it has been lately said in defense of woman's right to wear bloomers that they are not men's clothing, because at no time in the world's history did men ever wear anything so grotesquely ugly. Ugliness is largely a matter of opinion—in the matter of bloomers as in everything else, perhaps. But no matter how ugly they may be considered by Chicago Aldermen, bloomers will be worn by as many women as want to wear them. There is nothing to prevent it. Women are at last emancipated from the tyranny of man. The scold's bridle, the ducking stool, the family rod of correction, "no thicker than the thumb," are out of date. And in their absence any stand that Chicago Aldermen may make for the restoration of male despotism will be futile. Every woman in Chicago is entitled to do as she pleases in the matter of bloomers. But it ought to be remembered that no woman who has not worn her husband's trousers for preliminary practice can ever look natural or feel easy in bloomers.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1894 speaks most encouragingly of the educational work during the year. It has been carried on along five lines—viz.: non-reservation training schools, and reservation day schools, all under government control; contract schools, both on and off reservations, under supervision of religious societies; and public schools, belonging to the respective State systems of education. Although last year's appropriations were much less than those of the preceding year, the report shows a small aggregate increase in the entire school enrollment, with more than twice as great an increase in the average attendance. One of the most interesting features of the statement in this connection is that the largest gain has been made among the Navajoes. Hitherto the Navajoes have paid little attention to education, although the government has for years appealed to them to send their children to school. Now they are appealing to the government to build schools for them. The change has grown out of the reports made by fifteen of these Indians after their visit to the Chicago Exposition. One of these reports says: "We thought when we got back we could tell the children what we saw at the fair. That is what the agent took us there for. When we started from home we saw farms all the way. They don't lay around in the sun. There lots of white people work all the time for a living. I never dreamed of what I saw there. Now I have seen it. Coming back I never slept for thinking of it. You should let your children go to school. No difference how much you love them, better let them go to school. I have wished a thousand times since I came back that I was a boy so I could put myself in school. I have put two children in, and a neighbor has put one in." This is only one more illustration of the silent but forcible influences of the beautiful White City.

BOUND TO HAVE THE FRILLS.  
Mrs. Parvann Intended to Overlook Nothing in the Mourning Line.

"Now that we are going into mourning," said Mrs. Parvann, decisively, "I want to see the death of a distant relative who has left me some money, 'we've got to do the thing up in style. No half-way business will do for me when it comes to showing respect for the memory of Uncle John. I'll show the Dobsons in the next block the proper way to do a thing. Henry, go upstairs this minute and take off those striped trousers. If you haven't got any other black ones put on the pair that goes with your dress suit."

"Yes, ma'am."

"And Maria, put away all your light gowns. I'll get you some more black ones to-morrow."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Mr. Parvann, put down that walking stick. A man never does know anything."

"But, my dear—"

"If you haven't got a black thorn, don't carry any. Show some respect for the memory of poor, dear Uncle John, who left you \$50,000."

"All right, my dear."

"And, Henry, keep away from that blue-eyed Miss Miggs. Find a black-eyed girl for the present."

"I heard that old Mr. Rocks got a black ball at the club, Mr. Parvann. It's time that you—"

"But, Elizabeth—"

"Don't try to argue, Mr. Parvann. I know what's proper on such an occasion, and I'm going to do this thing up in such style that it'll make everyone in the block who's lost a relative feel small. I'm going to have blackboards in the library, black birds in the canary cages, black bear for dinner every day, black coffee all the time, and— it's mean there ain't any blackberries in the market yet."

"Possibly," suggested Mr. Parvann, hesitatingly; "possibly, Elizabeth, it would add to the effect if I got a job as a blacksmith."

But her scowl was so black that he hastily left for the office without finishing the sentence.

Cubans Eat Forest Rats.

The flesh of forest rats is esteemed a culinary delicacy in parts of Cuba. Their main article of diet is Brazil nuts, which impart a good flavor to them.

## WORK OF BREAKERS.

METHODS OF PREPARING HARD COAL FOR MARKET.

Culm Banks Where the Breezy Lads Drive Mules and Pick Slate—A Miner's Home and Its Dismal Surroundings—Everyday Life.

In the Anthracite Region.

The original method of preparing anthracite coal for market was simply to dig it out of the mine and haul it to the surface, and of fine coal and slack. It was passed over a chute with longitudinal bars about two inches apart, and all that passed over the bars was merchantable coal, and all that passed through them was rejected. There was, consequently, much coal deposited on the dirt banks, which, at the present time, is considered of full value; also, much left in the mines, as unmerchantable on account of its small size. The market would not accept any coal that would not pass for lump coal.

After a number of years it was suggested that coal for household purposes ought to be broken at the mines, and purchasers paid 50 cents extra a ton for coal broken down to a size suitable for burning in grates. The coal, thus prepared, was known in the market as "broken" and "screened," and it commanded 50 cents per ton more than lump coal. Finding this mode of preparation receiving popular favor, the system was extended. Screens were manufactured of iron rods (subsequently of wire) with meshes of various dimensions, which assorted the coal into the sizes now known in commerce. This refinement of preparation, resorted to by the operators to captivate their customers, added greatly to the cost of the coal, for which they were not remunerated, and it cultivated a fastidious fancy for uniformity of size, which was impracticable and of no advantage. Indeed the caprice of the

customers in the demand for different sizes of coal, and the fluctuations from one size to another in their preferences, have been a fruitful source of expense and annoyance to the operators ever since the introduction of the system.

The first method of breaking coal on the pile with hammers was slow, wasteful, expensive and laborious. After being broken it was shoveled into barrows and dumped in to the cars. The coal was then hauled to landings with horses or mules on the railroad, dumped on the wharf, screened and assorted into various sizes and deposited on a pile, ready to be wheeled into the boat. The whole process was crude, primitive, expensive and, compared with the present system, absurd.

The matter of breaking and preparing the coal became the subject of great cogitation among the operators, and many improvements were suggested, which finally resulted in the massive structure of wood and machinery, known then and to the present day as the "coal breaker."

The machinery consisting of a stinging breaker is driven by steam engines, generally of 50 to 100 horse power, and consists of two or more cast iron rollers with projecting teeth, revolving toward each other, through which the coal is passed; and the coal,

are they built of anything but wood and their little frames look insignificant in contrast to the mammoth culm banks that are always in close proximity, very often five or six of these little houses are built near one another, then they go under the general name of "patches." These "patches" and solitary houses are generally within easy walking distance of the colliery, and in very few localities, they are embraced in any borough or city. They stand distinctly alone and by their location and appearance become recognized at once by the stranger as the home of the miner.

The immense culm banks always are near by, in mining settlements of any age and are destined to be the future environs of any new settlement. The length of these culm banks varies from 200 yards to half a mile, and in height they creep up to the heavens as high as 400 and 500 feet. These banks are composed of little else than the refuse structure of wood and machinery, known then and to the present day as the "coal breaker."

The machinery consisting of a stinging breaker is driven by steam engines, generally of 50 to 100 horse power, and consists of two or more cast iron rollers with projecting teeth, revolving toward each other, through which the coal is passed; and the coal,

are they built of anything but wood and their little frames look insignificant in contrast to the mammoth culm banks that are always in close proximity, very often five or six of these little houses are built near one another, then they go under the general name of "patches." These "patches" and solitary houses are generally within easy walking distance of the colliery, and in very few localities, they are embraced in any borough or city. They stand distinctly alone and by their location and appearance become recognized at once by the stranger as the home of the miner.

The immense culm banks always are near by, in mining settlements of any age and are destined to be the future environs of any new settlement. The length of these culm banks varies from 200 yards to half a mile, and in height they creep up to the heavens as high as 400 and 500 feet. These banks are composed of little else than the refuse structure of wood and machinery, known then and to the present day as the "coal breaker."

The machinery consisting of a stinging breaker is driven by steam engines, generally of 50 to 100 horse power, and consists of two or more cast iron rollers with projecting teeth, revolving toward each other, through which the coal is passed; and the coal,

are they built of anything but wood and their little frames look insignificant in contrast to the mammoth culm banks that are always in close proximity, very often five or six of these little houses are built near one another, then they go under the general name of "patches." These "patches" and solitary houses are generally within easy walking distance of the colliery, and in very few localities, they are embraced in any borough or city. They stand distinctly alone and by their location and appearance become recognized at once by the stranger as the home of the miner.

The immense culm banks always are near by, in mining settlements of any age and are destined to be the future environs of any new settlement. The length of these culm banks varies from 200 yards to half a mile, and in height they creep up to the heavens as high as 400 and 500 feet. These banks are composed of little else than the refuse structure of wood and machinery, known then and to the present day as the "coal breaker."

The machinery consisting of a stinging breaker is driven by steam engines, generally of 50 to 100 horse power, and consists of two or more cast iron rollers with projecting teeth, revolving toward each other, through which the coal is passed; and the coal,

are they built of anything but wood and their little frames look insignificant in contrast to the mammoth culm banks that are always in close proximity, very often five or six of these little houses are built near one another, then they go under the general name of "patches." These "patches" and solitary houses are generally within easy walking distance of the colliery, and in very few localities, they are embraced in any borough or city. They stand distinctly alone and by their location and appearance become recognized at once by the stranger as the home of the miner.

The immense culm banks always are near by, in mining settlements of any age and are destined to be the future environs of any new settlement. The length of these culm banks varies from 200 yards to half a mile, and in height they creep up to the heavens as high as 400 and 500 feet. These banks are composed of little else than the refuse structure of wood and machinery, known then and to the present day as the "coal breaker."

The machinery consisting of a stinging breaker is driven by steam engines, generally of 50 to 100 horse power, and consists of two or more cast iron rollers with projecting teeth, revolving toward each other, through which the coal is passed; and the coal,

are they built of anything but wood and their little frames look insignificant in contrast to the mammoth culm banks that are always in close proximity, very often five or six of these little houses are built near one another, then they go under the general name of "patches." These "patches" and solitary houses are generally within easy walking distance of the colliery, and in very few localities, they are embraced in any borough or city. They stand distinctly alone and by their location and appearance become recognized at once by the stranger as the home of the miner.

The immense culm banks always are near by, in mining settlements of any age and are destined to be the future environs of any new settlement. The length of these culm banks varies from 200 yards to half a mile, and in height they creep up to the heavens as high as 400 and 500 feet. These banks are composed of little else than the refuse structure of wood and machinery, known then and to the present day as the "coal breaker."

The machinery consisting of a stinging breaker is driven by steam engines, generally of 50 to 100 horse power, and consists of two or more cast iron rollers with projecting teeth, revolving toward each other, through which the coal is passed; and the coal,

are they built of anything but wood and their little frames look insignificant in contrast to the mammoth culm banks that are always in close proximity, very often five or six of these little houses are built near one another, then they go under the general name of "patches." These "patches" and solitary houses are generally within easy walking distance of the colliery, and in very few localities, they are embraced in any borough or city. They stand distinctly alone and by their location and appearance become recognized at once by the stranger as the home of the miner.

The immense culm banks always are near by, in mining settlements of any age and are destined to be the future environs of any new settlement. The length of these culm banks varies from 200 yards to half a mile, and in height they creep up to the heavens as high as 400 and 500 feet. These banks are composed of little else than the refuse structure of wood and machinery, known then and to the present day as the "coal breaker."

The machinery consisting of a stinging breaker is driven by steam engines, generally of 50 to 100 horse power, and consists of two or more cast iron rollers with projecting teeth, revolving toward each other, through which the coal is passed; and the coal,

in the anthracite coal regions, and 90 per cent. of the coal used for domestic purposes is now broken, assorted into different sizes and cleaned by the coal breaker.

Upon all the culm or dirt banks of the breakers in the anthracite coal regions are employed boys who do the hauling of the dirt from the top of the plane to the dumping bank. The coal in the rough-slate and dirt-is brought from the mines, carried up a shaft to the top of the breaker, and then dumped down a chute. Here it is crushed into the different sizes and goes to the slate-picking rooms, where the good coal is dumped into delivery chutes, and the slate, dirt and waste is dumped into cars, which are hoisted to the top of a plane. Here the boy with his mule hitched to the car and drives out to the end of the railroad, where the dump is made. A large colliery will employ ten or twenty culm-bank boys, some having as many as 50 to 60 to employ the cars as they come up over the plane lands. Others attend to the switches, drive the mules back on the return trips, and change the dumping bank.

As a rule, these boys are cheerful, healthy good fellows, and enjoy their work. In winter their work is very undesirable, the attitude at which they work being unbecomingly for mild weather. They, however, build rough shanties on the banks and in severe weather take refuge in them. In summer their merry voices can be heard in the distance as they sing and ride up in the air. On Saturday nights they come into the nearby towns and replenish their supply of tobacco and enjoy looking into the show windows. Sunday is their play day, and after attending service once are free for the balance of the day.

Of late years these boys very seldom follow their father's footsteps and work in the mines, but, later on, choose work that leads to a business or tradesman's life. The culm bank boy is fast becoming a thing of the past, as the more modern colliery equipments supply little locomotives to haul the cars and one locomotive does the work that ten culm bank boys can attend to.

In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania a miner's home is the smallest part of his possessions. In most cases, the little houses are owned by the individual or corporation that operates the nearby colliery. Nearly all of the houses are either one and a half or two stories high and contain very rarely more than four rooms. Never

in the anthracite coal regions, and 90 per cent. of the coal used for domestic purposes is now broken, assorted into different sizes and cleaned by the coal breaker.

Upon all the culm or dirt banks of the breakers in the anthracite coal regions are employed boys who do the hauling of the dirt from the top of the plane to the dumping bank. The coal in the rough-slate and dirt-is brought from the mines, carried up a shaft to the top of the breaker, and then dumped down a chute. Here it is crushed into the different sizes and goes to the slate-picking rooms, where the good coal is dumped into delivery chutes, and the slate, dirt and waste is dumped into cars, which are hoisted to the top of a plane. Here the boy with his mule hitched to the car and drives out to the end of the railroad, where the dump is made. A large colliery will employ ten or twenty culm-bank boys, some having as many as 50 to 60 to employ the cars as they come up over the plane lands. Others attend to the switches, drive the mules back on the return trips, and change the dumping bank.

As a rule, these boys are cheerful, healthy good fellows, and enjoy their work. In winter their work is very undesirable, the attitude at which they work being unbecomingly for mild weather. They, however, build rough shanties on the banks and in severe weather take refuge in them. In summer their merry voices can be heard in the distance as they sing and ride up in the air. On Saturday nights they come into the nearby towns and replenish their supply of tobacco and enjoy looking into the show windows. Sunday is their play day, and after attending service once are free for the balance of the day.

Of late years these boys very seldom follow their father's footsteps and work in the mines, but, later on, choose work that leads to a business or tradesman's life. The culm bank boy is fast becoming a thing of the past, as the more modern colliery equipments supply little locomotives to haul the cars and one locomotive does the work that ten culm bank boys can attend to.

In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania a miner's home is the smallest part of his possessions. In most cases, the little houses are owned by the individual or corporation that operates the nearby colliery. Nearly all of the houses are either one and a half or two stories high and contain very rarely more than four rooms. Never

in the anthracite coal regions, and 90 per cent. of the coal used for domestic purposes is now broken, assorted into different sizes and cleaned by the coal breaker.

Upon all the culm or dirt banks of the breakers in the anthracite coal regions are employed boys who do the hauling of the dirt from the top of the plane to the dumping bank. The coal in the rough-slate and dirt-is brought from the mines, carried up a shaft to the top of the breaker, and then dumped down a chute. Here it is crushed into the different sizes and goes to the slate-picking rooms, where the good coal is dumped into delivery chutes, and the slate, dirt and waste is dumped into cars, which are hoisted to the top of a plane. Here the boy with his mule hitched to the car and drives out to the end of the railroad, where the dump is made. A large colliery will employ ten or twenty culm-bank boys, some having as many as 50 to 60 to employ the cars as they come up over the plane lands. Others attend to the switches, drive the mules back on the return trips, and change the dumping bank.

As a rule, these boys are cheerful, healthy good fellows, and enjoy their work. In winter their work is very undesirable, the attitude at which they work being unbecomingly for mild weather. They, however, build rough shanties on the banks and in severe weather take refuge in them. In summer their merry voices can be heard in the distance as they sing and ride up in the air. On Saturday nights they come into the nearby towns and replenish their supply of tobacco and enjoy looking into the show windows. Sunday is their play day, and after attending service once are free for the balance of the day.

Of late years these boys very seldom follow their father's footsteps and work in the mines, but, later on, choose work that leads to a business or tradesman's life. The culm bank boy is fast becoming a thing of the past, as the more modern colliery equipments supply little locomotives to haul the cars and one locomotive does the work that ten culm bank boys can attend to.

In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania a miner's home is the smallest part of his possessions. In most cases, the little houses are owned by the individual or corporation that operates the nearby colliery. Nearly all of the houses are either one and a half or two stories high and contain very rarely more than four rooms. Never

in the anthracite coal regions, and 90 per cent. of the coal used for domestic purposes is now broken, assorted into different sizes and cleaned by the coal breaker.

Upon all the culm or dirt banks of the breakers in the anthracite coal regions are employed boys who do the hauling of the dirt from the top of the plane to the dumping bank. The coal in the rough-slate and dirt-is brought from the mines, carried up a shaft to the top of the breaker, and then dumped down a chute. Here it is crushed into the different sizes and goes to the slate-picking rooms, where the good coal is dumped into delivery chutes, and the slate, dirt and waste is dumped into cars, which are hoisted to the top of a plane. Here the boy with his mule hitched to the car and drives out to the end of the railroad, where the dump is made. A large colliery will employ ten or twenty culm-bank boys, some having as many as 50 to 60 to employ the cars as they come up over the plane lands. Others attend to the switches, drive the mules back on the return trips, and change the dumping bank.

As a rule, these boys are cheerful, healthy good fellows, and enjoy their work. In winter their work is very undesirable, the attitude at which they work being unbecomingly for mild weather. They, however, build rough shanties on the banks and in severe weather take refuge in them. In summer their merry voices can be heard in the distance as they sing and ride up in the air. On Saturday nights they come into the nearby towns and replenish their supply of tobacco and enjoy looking into the show windows. Sunday is their play day, and after attending service once are free for the balance of the day.

Of late years these boys very seldom follow their father's footsteps and work in the mines, but, later on, choose work that leads to a business or tradesman's life. The culm bank boy is fast becoming a thing of the past, as the more modern colliery equipments supply little locomotives to haul the cars and one locomotive does the work that ten culm bank boys can attend to.

In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania a miner's home is the smallest part of his possessions. In most cases, the little houses are owned by the individual or corporation that operates the nearby colliery. Nearly all of the houses are either one and a half or two stories high and contain very rarely more than four rooms. Never

in the anthracite coal regions, and 90 per cent. of the coal used for domestic purposes is now broken, assorted into different sizes and cleaned by the coal breaker.

Upon all the culm or dirt banks of the breakers in the anthracite coal regions are employed boys who do the hauling of the dirt from the top of the plane to the dumping bank. The coal in the rough-slate and dirt-is brought from the mines, carried up a shaft to the top of the breaker, and then dumped down a chute. Here it is crushed into the different sizes and goes to the slate-picking rooms, where the good coal is dumped into delivery chutes, and the slate, dirt and waste is dumped into cars, which are hoisted to the top of a plane. Here the boy with his mule hitched to the car and drives out to the end of the railroad, where the dump is made. A large colliery will employ ten or twenty culm-bank boys, some having as many as 50 to 60 to employ the cars as they come up over the plane lands. Others attend to the switches, drive the mules back on the return trips, and change the dumping bank.

As a rule, these boys are cheerful, healthy good fellows, and enjoy their work. In winter their work is very undesirable, the attitude at which they work being unbecomingly for mild weather. They, however, build rough shanties on the banks and in severe weather take refuge in them. In summer their merry voices can be heard in the distance as they sing and ride up in the air. On Saturday nights they come into the nearby towns and replenish their supply of tobacco and enjoy looking into the show windows. Sunday is their play day, and after attending service once are free for the balance of the day.

Of late years these boys very seldom follow their father's footsteps and work in the mines, but, later on, choose work that leads to a business or tradesman's life. The culm bank boy is fast becoming a thing of the past, as the more modern colliery equipments supply little locomotives to haul the cars and one locomotive does the work that ten culm bank boys can attend to.

In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania a miner's home is the smallest part of his possessions. In most cases, the little houses are owned by the individual or corporation that operates the nearby colliery. Nearly all of the houses are either one and a half or two stories high and contain very rarely more than four rooms. Never

in the anthracite coal regions, and 90 per cent. of the coal used for domestic purposes is now broken, assorted into different sizes and cleaned by the coal breaker.

Upon all the culm or dirt banks of the breakers in the anthracite coal regions are employed boys who do the hauling of the dirt from the top of the plane to the dumping bank. The coal in the rough-slate and dirt-is brought from the mines, carried up a shaft to the top of the breaker, and then dumped down a chute. Here it is crushed into the different sizes and goes to the slate-picking rooms, where the good coal is dumped into delivery chutes, and the slate, dirt and waste is dumped into cars, which are hoisted to the top of a plane. Here the boy with his mule hitched to the car and drives out to the end of the railroad, where the dump is made. A large colliery will employ ten or twenty culm-bank boys, some having as many as 50 to 60 to employ the cars as they come up over the plane lands. Others attend to the switches, drive the mules back on the return trips, and change the dumping bank.

As a rule, these boys are cheerful, healthy good fellows, and enjoy their work. In winter their work is very undesirable, the attitude at which they work being unbecomingly for mild weather. They, however, build rough shanties on the banks and in severe weather take refuge in them. In summer their merry voices can be heard in the distance as they sing and ride up in the air. On Saturday nights they come into the nearby towns and replenish their supply of tobacco and enjoy looking into the show windows. Sunday is their play day, and after attending service once are free for the balance of the day.

Of late years these boys very seldom follow their father's footsteps and work in the mines, but, later on, choose work that leads to a business or tradesman's life. The culm bank boy is fast becoming a thing of the past, as the more modern colliery equipments supply little locomotives to haul the cars and one locomotive does the work that ten culm bank boys can attend to.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

A \$200,000 Blaze at Kalamazoo—Old Settlers Meet—The Battle Creek Convention—Drought, Frost and Insect—Facts Work Have in Wheat.

Costly Fire in Kalamazoo.

Fire Sunday afternoon at Kalamazoo destroyed the extensive lumber yards, playing mill, saw, shod and blind factory of Dewing & Son, and brick and frame stores. The Dewing loss will exceed \$100,000, insured for \$75,000. The total loss will exceed \$200,000. The insurance on stores nearly covers the loss. It is thought the fire was started by a tramp.

Michigan Average Is Low.

Important information regarding the wheat crop of 1895 is given by the Secretary of State in the monthly crop report. The Secretary says the average condition of wheat in the southern counties of the State is 83 per cent. of the wheat crop is raised, was 93 per cent. in the central counties, 83, and the northern, 87, making the average for the State 73 per cent. Only once in ten years, it is stated, has the condition been reported lower, and that was in 1888, when, on June 1, wheat was said to be 63 per cent. of an average crop. Wheat only six inches tall and high as in head. It is thin on the ground and throughout the southern section of the State is being damaged by insects. Correspondents generally report damage by Hessian fly and midge. A large falling off in the amount of wheat marketed is noted. The acreage planted to corn slightly exceeds the acreage sown to corn fully equal the acreage in average years. Meadows and pastures are in poor condition. Corn has been planted for fodder. Clover sown this year appears to have made some growth, but its general condition is not promising. Apples are estimated at 47 per cent. and peaches at 65 per cent. of an average crop, although in some localities the latter fruit promises a full crop. The number of sheep in the State is reported at 16 per cent. less than were sheared in 1894.

State W. C. T. U. Convention.

The State W. C. T. U. convention was held at Battle Creek. The following reports were read and adopted: Treasurer, auditor, corresponding secretary, Michigan union and State reports, Union Signal reporter. Dues received during the year for membership, \$1,713.88; new unions organized, 27; total number of unions, 419; active membership, 7,188; honorary, 628; Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, 76; active membership, 265; honorary, 49; Loyalty Temperance League, 76; membership, 3,493; number of unions who have presented pledges at public meetings, 62; pledges secured, 1,864; unions having headquarters, 60; number of women in the State holding school offices, 17; medical contests held, 53; national lecturers employed, 6; number of places in the State selling intoxicating liquors, 3,000. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, the president, read her annual report, which contained many valuable suggestions. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Portland, president; Mrs. Julia R. Parish, Bay City, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Flint, recording secretary; Mrs. Jennie Voorhes, Ann Arbor, treasurer; Mrs. Lucy Morehouse was elected delegate to the national union.

State Pioneer Society.

The State Pioneer Society held its twenty-first annual meeting at Lansing. The meeting was largely attended and many historical papers were read. Ex-Gov. Felch was again honored by being selected as president of the society. Other officers were elected as follows: Secretary, Geo. H. Green, Lansing; treasurer, Benjamin F. Davis, Lansing. Executive committee—Daniel Striker, Hastings; O. M. Barnes, Lansing; T. F. Giddings, Kalamazoo. Historical committee—Michael Shoenaker, Jackson; Henry H. Holt, Muskegon; L. D. Watkins, Muskegon; Wilkie Moore, Detroit; G. J. Dickman, Holland; C. G. Luce, Coldwater.

Short State Items.

The May salt report shows



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The less a man knows about money, or has, the more determined he is to talk loudly and incessantly about it.

Agitator Debs breaks out of jail long enough to deny the report that he will be candidate for the presidency on the populist ticket.—Globe Dem.

Campbell will get the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, and the Populists will put up Coxey, the hobo general. And Bushnell will wipe the earth with both of 'em.

Speculations in stocks and grain is a little dull at present, but the business improvement continues. There is no reaction in the increased industrial output and in the advances in wages.—Globe Dem.

Postmaster Hesting, of Chicago, says the free silver plank in the Illinois Democratic platform will cost the party 150,000 German votes in that state. The Germans are sound money men.

Senator Quay is right in saying that the Republicans must keep the tariff issue to the front. It ought not to be difficult to do so, in view of the steadily increasing deficits and the present laws gross inequalities.

Spain has finally apologized for the Alliance incident. It will be recalled by all who can remember that bit of a ancient history that our administration called for a "prompt" reply. How is three months' delay for promptitude?

Ex-Secretary Whitney says he will not accept the democratic nomination for President. This is real self-abnegation on his part, since it is generally felt that he is one of the most available men in the party.

The Richmond (Va.) "Times" says that if the National Democratic Convention next year adopts a free silver platform that paper will urge a second Convention "to nominate a Democrat of the straightest sect upon a sound money platform."

The following sign was seen the other day near a little town in Smith county: "15 Mills 2 Smith SecTer. IF YOU CAN'T RED THIS SINE INKWRITE AT THE END OF THE LINE. He is a Republican, but damme if I ain't tired Ansern KuesTanz—Osborne (Kansas) News.

By withholding payment of claims due and past due, amounting to several millions of dollars, until after this month, the administration, will make this fiscal year's deficit appear to be much less than it actually is. It is an old Democratic trick.—Detroit Journal.

Vice-President Stevenson's firm perch on the top rail of the silver fence is the subject of no end of fun by the newspapers. The Administration, all but Stevenson, is for the gold standard. Stevenson's party in Illinois, all but Stevenson, are for free silver.—National Tribune.

"Honest money, consisting of gold, silver and paper, every dollar as good as any other dollar, and all backed by the national faith and honor," is what the Ohio Republicans demand; and the Republicans of all the other States want no more, nor less.—Globe Dem.

Hoke Smith has probably noticed from the increased attention to Memorial Day that the people of this country have only admiration and honor for the men who lost their lives to preserve it. The Hoke Smith style of patriots is as small in number as it is in soul.—Globe Dem.

Bradstreet's agency reports that at 75 places east of the Rocky Mountains, 227 factories started between April 1 and the end of May, giving work to 55,000 employees. Within this period it finds that the wages of 175,000 employees have been advanced an average of 10 per cent. The business revival is no longer coming, it is here.—Toledo Blade.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

We hope the "Courier Journal" is correct in its assertion that a majority of the Kentucky Democracy is on the sound money side. Sound money sentiment undoubtedly is growing in all the states in the mining region and in both of the great parties. We fear, though, that it has not conquered a majority of the Kentucky Democracy yet.—Globe Dem.

## Lowiston Items.—Journal.

L. Jounson is over from Bagley to-day.

Attorney Ostrander, of Atlanta, went to Grayling yesterday.

Rev. J. M. Warren and Dr. Traver were over to Atlanta yesterday.

R. Hanson and N. Michelson were up from Grayling Saturday, on business.

Richard Phaelan will have his drive into the North Branch the first of next week.

Mrs. Bay returned last week from Grayling, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Hanson.

J. K. Wright came up from Grayling to-day and goes to Atlanta on business.

R. Hanson, N. Michelson and Nels Olson are up from Grayling to-day on business.

Miss Josie Eckenfels has recovered from her illness and visited friends in Grayling the first of the week.

Miss Mary Mantz and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rauman went to Grayling Saturday to visit friends.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber company will run a telephone line to Grayling this month for their own convenience.

A great struggle is now on. The best nine ball players that Grayling can hustle are coming to our town on Saturday, June 15th, to do or not to do our players. We do not know much about the game, but we know that if our boys do not get to the front and practice they will get it swiftly in the neck.

Lumbering operations are more active in this region than ever before. The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. are buying logs from along the Bear Lake branch and from the main branch of the Michigan Central to fill orders, besides all they can run on their own railroad. Their May shipments amounted to more than 2,800,000 feet. Outside companies are also lumbering heavily in this region.

## Items from Judge P. O.

Mr. Waite and family were visiting friends, here, Sunday week.

Mr. O'Brien strikes a 2.40 gait on his Rambler bicycle.

Justice O'Brien loaded a train of White Pine, for the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., last Tuesday week. They have several thousand telegraph poles nearly ready to ship, at their switch, on the North Branch.

Mr. McMullin is loading logs as Judge, for Salling, Hanson & Co.

The case of Mrs. Weeks vs. School District No. 2, of Maple Forest, was tried Wednesday week, at Vallad's school house, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the district.

RONALD.

The July number of THE DELINEATOR called the Summer Number, begins a new volume with a long list of attractive subjects. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor writes charmingly of the Etiquette of Visiting, and Mrs. Frederic Rhinelanders-Jones presents the last paper on Training-School Experiences. In the Employments Series Mrs. Rhoda A. Judy, Editor of the Poultry Inter-Ocean, writes of profitable Poultry Keeping, Woman's Education in Canada is treated in an article on Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., and there is a most interesting account of The College Settlement of New York. Mrs. Georgina's treatise on Voice Culture is continued. The housewife will find reliable receipts in Cookery, and a lot of practical and useful information on Stains and their Solvents. Novel entertainments are described in A Sunflower Tea and amusements for Summer Evenings, and new designs are given in Stitches and Embroideries, Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Lace-Making, Etc.

The recent assertion of Senator Voorhees of Indiana that "the tariff question will not return to plague us for years to come" is useful as showing how fatuous, crude and misguided all "cuckoo" opinion is. The cuckoos have an idea that if they can keep up a sufficiently noisy ejaculation of praise about their crazy tariff, they can make the people forget that in its threat and operation the Government has run behind more than \$114,000,000 in two years, with a good deal of bookkeeping to obtain even that wretched result. The announcement of a new borrowing from the Rothschilds in late summer or early fall is as certain as the autumnal change of color in the foliage, and will be by no means so attractive.

The disgust among Democrats in all parts of the country at these repeated borrowings is tenfold more fierce in its invective than appears in the comparatively polite language of the Republican press. It vents itself in curses loud and deep, for there is something more in the minds of millions of Democrats than the ordinary humiliation of having been fooled. They have trusted the leadership of the party to Cleveland as a personal "boss" so long that they have a feeling that they are without other leaders. If he is incompetent, as they clearly perceive him to be, it is the incompetency of the party as a whole.—N. Y. Press.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1895.

## EDITOR AVLANCONE:

"Old Glory" is very much in evidence to-day, the observance of "Flag Days" being more general in Washington than it was ever before known to be. This is especially true in the residence section of the city, nearly every house showing the stars and stripes. If the sons of the American Revolution and kindred organizations had never done anything else their work in encouraging the people to love and revere our flag would entitle them to the everlasting thanks of every patriot. The man who truly loves his country's flag will never be lacking in patriotism at a time of need, and it would be worse than folly to imagine that a time of need will never come again.

The two meetings of the cabinet held this week which were probably the last that will be held for several months, were largely devoted to a discussion of politics. Mr. Cleveland is thoroughly alarmed at the silver revolt in the democratic party, although his friends pretend to make light of it and to think that it is already losing ground. A considerable part of these discussions were devoted to the situation in Ohio. It is now clear that Mr. Cleveland selected Judge Harmon to be Attorney General with a special view to its effect upon the Ohio democrats, and he actually indulges in the hope that the state will go democratic this year. Attorney General Harmon is a friend of Ex-Governor Campbell, whom Mr. Cleveland wishes to accept the democratic nomination for Gov. this year, and when he returns to Ohio to straighten out his private business he will carry certain confidential messages to Mr. Campbell, calculated to start the presidential bee to buzzing around his head.

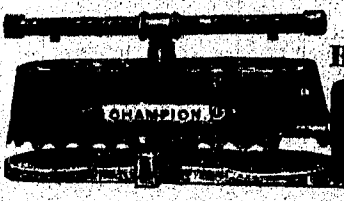
Frankness is a virtue which sometimes tells more than is intended. For instance, Representative Wilson, of South Carolina, who is now in Washington, in discussing the reversal of Judge Goff's decision concerning the S. O. registration law, said: "There is great need of a new constitution in place of the one fastened on us by the carpet-baggers in reconstruction days. It is desirable to restrict the right of voting in some way so as to prevent its exercise by the ignorant and poverty stricken classes."

Verily, it is difficult to account for some of the acts of democratic officials. While patriotic Marylanders are asking contributions for the erection of a monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," Commissioner of Pensions Lochren dismisses Miss Elizabeth N. Key, a grand-daughter of Francis Scott Key, and the sole support of a blind mother, from a petty clerkship in the pension Bureau, and this too, notwithstanding Miss Key's good record as an efficient clerk during the fourteen years she has been in the bureau. Unless the effort to get Miss Key reinstated, which is now being made, shall succeed, her case will prove the truth of the adage "Republics are Ungrateful," and should stand as an everlasting disgrace to the democratic administration which allowed Miss Key to be dismissed by Commissioner Lochren.

More or less amusement was felt among the knowing ones in Washington when the interview with ex-Secretary Whitney, in which he said he was not a candidate for the democratic nomination, was published. No one expected Mr. Whitney to avow himself a candidate for that nomination more than a year before the nominating convention meets. He is too smart for that. He is known to be a very rich man, and if he announced himself to be a candidate now, he would either have to allow himself to be victimized by the army of impecunious democratic strikers in every state in the Union or make enemies by refusing to put up money for them that would make his nomination impossible. Whitney will bear watching. He can control a larger corruption fund than any man who has any chance of the democratic nomination, and if he wants that nomination he will get it. But, unless he concludes that his election can be bought he will not want the nomination.

Secretary Olney will have an opportunity to show what sort of a Secretary of State he will make. It is certain that Chinese mobs have destroyed much property belonging to American missionaries in China, and feared that they have also taken the lives of American citizens. Mr. Olney's handling of this case will be carefully watched. The people will demand prompt and vigorous action and if they don't get it so much the worse for Mr. Olney.

Mr. Cleveland's proclamation warning Americans against assisting Cuban revolutionists is merely a precaution against demands for indemnity that may be made by Spain.



TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS KEROSENE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL. WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Veteran.  
Another and another wreath—  
We deck new graves each spring,  
And smaller grows the gray-haired band.

Whose hands the garlands bring,  
Grave veterans we follow slow  
The dull beat of the drum;  
There's one brief march before us now,  
And comrades! we shall come  
One sleep to share, while o'er each grave,  
The starry flag we loved shall wave;  
We mourn you not! The day seems far  
Since side by side we fought,  
And onward to the meeting place  
The way is now so short!  
Not many May-times shall we hear  
The summons of the drum;  
One sleep to share, while o'er each grave,  
Till comrades! we shall come  
We wait with unforgetting hearts,  
Thank God! the starry flag shall wave.

Marian Douglas, in Harper's Bazar.

A prominent figure in the meeting of the National League of Republican clubs at Cleveland will be Hon. H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee. The Democratic legislature of that state can cheat him out of the governorship, but it cannot keep him from the esteem and good wishes of the Republican party.—Toledo Blade.

Our more or less esteemed (Cheboygan Democrat) says: "McKinleyism is dead" that settles it, but to an ordinary mind, judging from the result of elections a few months since, when the fight was made squarely on what he called McKinleyism, it would seem that it was a pretty lively corpse. Never was there such another political victory in the history of the nation. The people elected McKinley governor of Ohio by over 130,000 plurality. In every northern state the verdict was overwhelmingly in favor of McKinleyism, or the Republican policy of protection to American industries, a policy re-affirmed by the Republicans of Ohio at their state convention last week.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The Wilson Law is not a protective law. It is not a free trade law though it looks more toward free-trade principles than any other. It is not a revenue tariff law. It is simply a nondescript, made up of deals and compromises and open bribery. Its protective features are chiefly for the benefit of trusts—notably the sugar combine and the standard oil. It has not given work to one single American toiler, but has robbed thousands of them of the employment they have had. It has not raised the standard of wages in a single American industry, but has lowered it throughout the country. It has not opened a foreign market for a barrel of American pork or a bushel of wheat or a dollar's worth of manufactured goods, but has destroyed a considerable portion of the foreign markets already possessed by Americans. It has not brought a dollar of money into the country, but has sent millions out.—Buffalo Express.

## Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sore, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

## Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion, try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and \$1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Druggists.

## Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida st., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such a relief of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

## THAT'S QUEER!



You say a collar and cuff that are waterproof?  
Yes.  
And perspiration will not affect them?  
Yes.  
And when dirty you need only wipe them off with a wet cloth or sponge?  
Yes.  
Wonderful! How are they made?  
A linen collar covered on both sides with waterproof "Celluloid." Looks exactly like a linen collar.  
Is it the only waterproof collar and cuff made?  
No, but it is the only one made with the linen interlining and consequently the only one that can give entire satisfaction, because it is the best.  
How can I know that I get the right kind?  
Because every piece is stamped as follows:



Inquire for that and refuse anything else, or you will be disappointed. Suppose my dealer does not have them?  
He probably has, but if not, send direct to us enclosing amount. Cols. 25c., Cuffs 50c. State size, and whether collar wanted is stand-up or turned-down.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.



Agents Wanted.

## Detroit Weekly Tribune

Price Reduced

75 Cents a Year.

Unsurpassed as a Newspaper.  
Unrivalled in Popular Interest.  
Soundly Republican.

An Agent wanted in every Township in Michigan, to whom liberal terms will be given.

THE TRIBUNE - Detroit.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 15 1/2 40 Randolph St. The Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

## WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

'Daugherty Visible'

Type Writer

EVERY WORD AND LETTER

RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE.

Permanent Alignment.

Price \$75.00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to

The DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

W. N. FERRIS, State Agent.

Pittsburgh, Pa.



WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. WINCHESTER AVE. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## FREE, FREE, FREE!

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF

## ONE POUND

OF OUR FAMOUS

## TEAS AND COFFEES,

ONE CHANCE ON A

## "Queen of England Sewing Machine."

Warranted for 5 Years.

and

Warranted for 5 Years.

well

WORTH THIRTY DOLLARS. \$30.

Our TEAS and COFFEER are without EQUAL,

and in order to convince you, we

Make YOU THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

We do this for the simple reason,

that after having used them once, YOU WILL

HAVE NO OTHER.

This opportunity is good for SIXTY days ONLY,

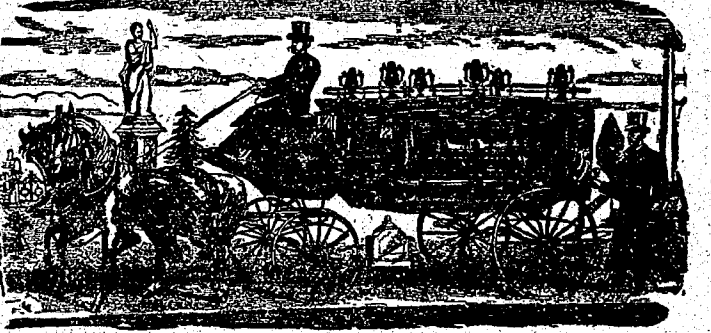
commencing June 1st.

The Machine is on exhibition at our Store. Come

and try it.

## SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



## AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given embalming or preserving corpses.

## SEWING MACHINES.



The Highest Prize

World's Columbian

Exposition

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE

Davis Sewing Machine Co.

For Its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.

Address: DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO. DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895.  
LOCAL ITEMS.

## New Cheese, at Claggett's.

My Dyer, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

## The Best Coffee for 29 cts at S. H. & Co's.

H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

## See Albert Kraus For Pure Paris Green.

Fred E. Hoell, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

## Fournier serves delicious Ice cream Soda.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

## For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

D. M. Kneeland, of Lewiston, was in town last Friday.

## For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

A. Cruzen, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

## Sweet Mixed Pickles, at Claggett's.

Hago Schrieber, of Grove, was in town last Saturday evening.

## White Rose, at S. H. & Co's. You should try it.

A. E. Newman was at home over Sunday.

## Claggett has just received a beautiful line of Summer Vests for Ladies. Very cheap.

Rev. W. E. McLeod has rented Dr. Smith's residence.

## Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

J. K. Wright was in Roscommon, Tuesday, on legal business.

## Large Eggs and fresh Butter, at Claggett's.

J. K. Wright was in Atlanta on legal business last week.

## Use Salling Hanson & Co's. White Rose Flour.

D. Trotter went to Wolverine Monday, on business.

## Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle of every description.

R. Hanson purchased a fine horse, of E. Arnold, of Gaylord, last week.

## Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and other farming implements for sale by Albert Kraus.

E. W. Ward, of the Roscommon News returned from Detroit last week.

## Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones.

Born.—Tuesday, June 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dyer, a daughter.

## Tan colored shoes for everybody, at Claggett's.

Mr. Rolla Brink closed a very successful term of school, at Appenzell, Saturday.

## For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

There will be no teachers examination in Crawford County before the regular, the 15th of August.

## Kid shoes and Shoes for Kids, at Claggett's.

W. G. Marsh is acting baggage swasher during Fred Narren's vacation.

## Go to the restaurant of C. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Benson went to Maple Forest, on Saturday, for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Cobb.

## Use Phosphate for your Potatoes.

Wm. Fuller, of Center Plains township has been granted an increase of pension.

## Beef and the cheapest line of canned goods in the City, at Claggett's.

Fruit trees in Kalkaska county have blossomed for the second time this year.

## For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

S. Odell and J. A. Breakey, of Center Plains, were in town last Saturday.

## Barb Wire and Poultry netting at lowest prices. For sale by Albert Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Weeks, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday.

## The convention of the Tenth District Christian Endeavor Union meets at Tawas City June 28th, 29th and 30th. Free entertainment will be furnished all who attend.

For a handsome Rod that will make your eyes "bug out," go to L. Fournier's Drug Store.

## A Can of Oysters FOR 10c, at S. H. & Co.

A Gaylord gambling den was raided last week, and five of the players fined.

## Claggett has struck another big bargain in those \$2.00 shoes. Come and see them before you buy.

Charley Frantz was in town last Friday and made his annual payment on the AVALANCHE.

## A snap in can goods, at the store of S. H. & Co. Pears only 10c per can.

Gaylordites are making extensive preparations for a gay time on the Fourth of July.

## Split Bamboo Rods, the very best for Trout and Grayling, can be had at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Trumley will make their relatives at Monroe, a visit, during school vacation.

## Go to Claggett's for Hosiery. Cheapest, best and largest line in the city.

Seth H. Johnson, formerly of Center Plains, is now located at Roscommon.

## 16 lbs. Bartlett Pears, for 1.00 at S. H. & Co's.

Comrade Carpenter, of Roscommon, was in town one day last week and purchased a light wagon.

## Buy your goods at Claggett's, and get a Coupon on those books for Children.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, Saturday afternoon, the 22d., at the usual hour.

## Selling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is taking the lead. Try it.

A string band has been organized in Mio, for no other reason under the sun, but for their own edification.

## J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

A little woman at Cheboygan, tried to drown herself last week, because she could not manage a big husband.

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Olaf Michelson has attached a Cyclometer to his bike. He is the first in Grayling to wish to know how far he travels in taking a ride.

## When you buy a pound of tea at Claggett's, ask for a bar of Toilet Soap. It will cost you nothing for ten days.

W. Pringle and wife, of Ann Arbor passed through town on Monday on their way to Bagley, for a visit with her parents.

## Claggett has just received a large invoice of Pro ales, Challes, Satines, Shirts, Organdies and Dimities. The finest line in the city and prices right.

Two cars of a log train jumped the track last Friday, near Roscommon causing a short delay in the arrival of the Cannon Ball.

## Get my prices on Sash, Doors, Nails, and builder's Hardware, before buying elsewhere. Albert Kraus.

The unknown man killed at Mackinaw City last week, was registered at the hotel under the name of J. J. Madden.

## Detroit White Lead Works, Red Seal paint. Every Gallon Warranted. For sale by Albert Kraus.

Aaron Rosenthal is a full fledged Mason, now, having received the finishing touches last Wednesday evening.

## New Brick Cheese and Creamery Butter always on hand at S. H. & Co's.

Chas. Trombley came near leaving a finger under a log a few days ago in the new mill, but escaped with part of the flesh pinched off.

## Two Cows For Sale—One fresh now, and other about 15th. Enquire of H. L. Shafer, Pere Cheney.

W. A. Masters took a fifteen pound pickarel in out of the wet a few days ago, using his hand for a grab hook. He carries the hand done up yet.

## The reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Northern Michigan, will be held at West Branch, on July 3d, 4th, and 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Staley went to Bay View, Tuesday to arrange for improvements and repairs on their cottage at that place.

## Correct weights given on Claggett's new Computing Scales. No chance for errors as the computing is done on the scales. A wonderful piece of mechanism. Call and see them.

After weeks and months of weary waiting, surrounded by a loving family and friends who have administered every care and comfort possible to devise, on Tuesday morning, Harry Parsons entered into rest, for which, of late, he has longed. He will be greatly missed, and mourned, not alone by his own people, but by the many friends he had gained by his pleasant and companionable ways. The funeral at St. Mary's church was largely attended, and the body taken to Bay City for interment, yesterday.

## Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, Saturday evening the 22d., at the usual hour.

Sheriff Chalker went to Gaylord, Saturday evening after a prisoner whom he had caused to be apprehended at that place.

## Geo. L. Alexander and J. M. Jones are down the river with a party from New York City, after trout and Grayling, including the editor of The Avenger.

Grayling has a base ball nine and have issued a challenge to all comers. What's the matter with Roscommon picking up a nine and taking the conceit out of them? We can do it.—Ros. News.

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

R. Hanson and his mother and Miss Maggie started last Saturday for a three months trip to Denmark and a brief time in the old world. The AVALANCHE wishes them a pleasant journey and safe return.

## It is reported that George Mott made a terrific assault and battery on Adolf Ahrblich with a hammer, at Frederic last week. A warrant is issued for his arrest.

J. Staley and party returned from their fishing excursion last Friday evening. Hon. Benj. Huston, the only amateur in the party, caught the most fish. The catch was large and they had it photographed.

## A heavy fire raged in the saw dust at St. Helms, all of last week. A fire engine from Bay City was used in extinguishing it.

The Base Ball Club (Browns) went to Lewiston last week to scoop the club at that place and got scooped. The return game will be played to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. It will, no doubt, be interesting as the Browns have blood in their eyes.

## Commencement Exercises. All are cordially invited to attend the various exercises of our schools during commencement week. The following is the programme:

Friday Eve. June 21st. "Tenth Grade" at M. E. Church.

Sunday eve. June 23rd "Baccalaureate address" at Presbyterian church.

Monday at 2 p. m. "Intermediate" at school house.

Monday eve. "Eighth Grade" at school house.

Tuesday p. m. "3rd Primary" at school house.

Tuesday eve. "Grammar Grades" at school house.

Wednesday p. m. "2nd Primary" at school house.

Thursday p. m. "Baby Class" at school house.

Thursday eve. "Graduating Exercises" at M. E. church.

## Does your house need painting? If so, use Boydell Bros.' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For Sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

## Tenth Grade Exercises.

Friday Eve. June 21st, at M. E. Church.

Music Chorus By Class

Invocation, Rev. S. G. Taylor

Recitation, Anna Canfield

Recitation, "Little Jim" Hattie Blanchard

Vocal Solo, "For All Eternity" Maud Parsons

Recitation, "Our Banner" Kate Woodfield

Recitation, "Will it Pay" Elvira Ingerson

Speech, "Silver Question" Will Taylor

Vocal Solo, "Guitar Accompaniment" L. Taylor

Speech, "What to Read" Iva Francis

German Poem, "Der Teufel" Elmer Trumley

Two Pictures, Marguerite and the Handmaid Girl, Laura Simpson and Angie Latta.

Recitation, "Catacombs" Chas. Marvin

Reading, "The Yankee in the Lead" Guy Butler

Class Property, Gladys Hadley

Vocal Solo, "When Love is Done," Webber

"Thou Art Like unto a Lovely Flower, Smith, Marie Staley

Rev. W. E. McLeod.

## Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

## PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

## Lewiston will celebrate the Fourth, and as a crowning attraction is looking hard for a couple to get married on that day.

Attorney L. W. Ostrander departed for Fenton on Tuesday. Rumor says that on his return he will be accompanied by a charming bride.—Atlanta Tribune.

## For Sale Cheap.

A good two story house 28 ft square with all of block 28, in Roff's addition. For terms enquire of T. C. Cox or D. S. Waldron.

## The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a social at the residence of Mr. D. S. Waldron, Thursday evening, June 20th. Refreshments, charades, games and fun will be provided for 10c. All are cordially invited.

## The Supervisors of Montmorency County refuse to pay \$1,500 for furniture bought of a Grand Rapids firm, claiming that it was obtained through bribery. These charges may result in the calling of a grand jury to investigate.

## Farm for Sale.

A small farm of 25 acres, well improved, in the suburbs of Chebanink, Mich., will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars as to terms, etc., inquire of J. M. Jones, Grayling, Mich.

## Hon. R. O. Crump, representative of this district, has gone to New York to consult specialists in regard to injuries received in a fall from his cutter last winter. We regret to say that Mr. Crump's condition is considered serious.—Alpena Pioneer.

## For Sale.

The following described property, in the village of Grayling, is offered for sale for less than value: A lot 30 x 50 feet in the central part of lot 11 and 12, Block 15, original plat covered by the fine store building occupied by S. S. Claggett. The dwelling house and Lot 5, Block 8, also the dwelling and Lot 4, Block 15, all of the original Plat of the village of Grayling. This property is in first class condition, very desirable, and title perfect. Liberal terms will be made to purchasers. Inquire of S. HEMPSTED.

## John Rasmussen is overhauling the Grayling House from garret to cellar. Paper, Paint and Kalsomine gives every room a new and dainty appearance and a large addition of new furniture and linen adds to the comfort of guests. The genial management of Thos. Nolan is appreciated by the traveling public and the careful attention of the Clerk L. C. Veeder, is fully appreciated. Grayling can now boast of the best hotel between Bay City and the Straits.

## Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King.

If you have not used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge L. Fournier.

## A few minutes before train time an old black horse runs regularly down to the Grayling depot, hangs about till the train departs and then runs back to the commons till another train whistles. He has been known to wait two hours for a late train. For three years he has been as regular as clockwork, and it is quite a common saying among the citizens that "It is about train time as Jack (old Tike) is going down." Jack is the superannuated servant of a drayman.—Detroit News. This is news.

## How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try call at our store, and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. L. Fournier. 1

## Card of Thanks.

The Committee of the K. O. T. M. on behalf of the order, desire to extend thanks to the Revs. McLeod and Taylor for the very able and appropriate services of June 9th.

Also to the members of the Choir and Band for the excellent music and to Mrs. J. F. Hum, for flowers. Also to the G. A. R. and to all who by their presence contributed to make our Memorial Day one long to be remembered by Maccabees.

# BUY!

Buy where you get the best values.  
Buy only where honest goods are sold.  
Buy where the assortment is the largest.  
Buy where the styles are the best.

## Buy where Cash TALKS.

Buy where the Goods are always new.  
Buy where bargains are really given.  
Buy where 100 cents gets a full \$3 worth.

Buy of us and you will get all the features of the above

# BUYS.

IKE ROSENTHAL,  
One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

## VICTOR BICYCLES

HIGHEST GRADE  
HONESTLY MADE

For beauty, strength, lightness, durability and easy running qualities, no other bicycle can equal the Victor. Buy a Victor and know you have the best.

## OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.  
DETROIT. PACIFIC COAST. DENVER.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

# FISHING TACKLE!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE IS  
Headquarters for all kinds of Fishing Supplies, consisting of Wading Boots, SPLIT BAMBOO and LANCEWOOD RODS which will make the eyes of fisherman sparkle.

Also flies, not the ordinary kind, but such as bring joy to all followers of Ike Walton, consisting of TROUT & GRAYLING FLIES.

BASS AND PICKEREL BAIT,  
Trotting Hooks, Spoons, Reels and Lines of every description.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,  
PIONEER DRUGGIST.

## F. & P. M. R. R. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT MAY 26, 1895.  
Bay City Arrive—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City Depart—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Detroit—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Toledo—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Chicago—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—St. Louis—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—New York—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Boston—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Portland—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—San Francisco—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Los Angeles—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Denver—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Chicago—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—St. Louis—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—New York—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Boston—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Portland—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—San Francisco—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Los Angeles—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Denver—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Chicago—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—St. Louis—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—New York—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Boston—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Portland—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—San Francisco—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Los Angeles—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Denver—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Chicago—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—St. Louis—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—New York—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Boston—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Portland—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—San Francisco—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Los Angeles—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Denver—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Chicago—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—St. Louis—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—New York—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Boston—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Portland—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—San Francisco—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Los Angeles—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Denver—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Chicago—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—St. Louis—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—New York—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Boston—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Portland—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—San Francisco—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Los Angeles—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Denver—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Chicago—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—St. Louis—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—New York—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Boston—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Portland—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—San Francisco—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Los Angeles—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Denver—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Chicago—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—St. Louis—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—New York—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City—Boston—6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 9:45, 11:30  
Bay City



## FALL OF KHARTOUM.

TEN YEARS SINCE CHINESE GORDON WAS KILLED.

A Brave and Romantic Figure in Which Heroism and Religion Held an Equal Share—Monument to Gordon in Trafalgar Square, London.

His Life in China.  
In these prosaic days we are wont to think that bravery, heroism and devotion to an ideal are no longer to be met with. Such indeed is often the case, but still our modern life has produced some characters fully as chivalric as any warrior of the middle ages and



MONUMENT TO GORDON IN LONDON.

has furnished incidents more dramatic than those of any other century. So recently as ten years ago was brought to an end the life of Gen. Gordon, then whom no man more brave, more courageous and more admirable has ever been seen. Ten years ago the city of Khartoum fell, and in the ensuing massacre was put out that noble and beautiful life.

Charles Gordon was born in England in 1830 of well-to-do parents. His father was a soldier and one of a family of soldiers; his mother is said to have been a woman of humorous and cheerful disposition, which traits she certainly transmitted to her son. Gordon followed in his father's steps and received a military training. Not much is known of his school days and



THE FORT AT KHARTOUM.

we are told that he never displayed more than the average talent. His first military service was in the Crimean war, in which he served with great courage and received rather a severe wound at Sebastopol.

He was next dispatched to China on an expedition sent out by England and he remained there some years. It was at this time that Gordon began to come prominently forward in his profession. China was then engaged in trying to put down the Tai Ping rebellion which threatened the national life. He threw himself heart and soul into the Chinese cause and was in 1863 appointed by the Emperor commander-in-chief of the army. For two years he was engaged in vigorous warfare and at the end of that time found his efforts crowned with success and the rebellion suppressed.

The delighted Emperor conferred on him high military rank and invested him with the yellow jacket and the peacock's feather—the mightiest in honors in the imperial gift. It was from these circumstances that he was nicknamed "Chinese" Gordon, a title which he became known by much more than by his own name.

The next important event in Gordon's life was an expedition to Central Africa under the Egyptian Government. Gordon's life in Africa was most interesting. His bravery and courage made such an impression on the natives that they regarded him rather as some god than as a man; his constant effort to put down the slave trade excited their keenest admiration and the deep religious motives of the man, which were the mainsprings of his whole life, impressed the Africans even more than his military genius. Gordon was made pasha by the Khedive and a few years later England made him governor general of the Sudan. During his term of service he continued his warfare against the slave trade, he effected many reforms in the way of lightening extortionate taxes and dismissing unjust officials and, finally, he put down several formidable rebellions. His reputation among the natives for justice and courage increased and when, in 1880, he finally resigned his post and returned to England he left behind him lamentations, grief and tears.

After Gordon's departure affairs in the Sudan got into an alarming condition. The gaining control of the Suez Canal by English capitalists had given England a hold in Egypt and had naturally led to a sort of protectorate. Such a state of affairs was all well enough in a state of peace, but now that disturbances were arising England's position became one of great responsibility. This disturbing factor was Mahomet Ahmed, the Mahdi, whom we know as the False Prophet. This man went throughout the Sudan

proclaiming himself as the chosen of God, the promised deliverer of Islam, who was to free Mohammedans from the rule of unbelievers whether Egyptians or English. The Arabs flocked to him and joined the army which he was raising against his enemies. By 1883 the Mahdi's forces had gained formidable proportions. One by one the strongholds of the Khedive fell into their hands, and did many held by the English. At last Gen. Hicks was sent against the Mahdi with a strong regiment. The followers of the False Prophet surprised them and a horrible massacre followed which scarcely any Englishman survived. Gen. Baker, who was marching to Hicks' assistance, was next attacked, three-quarters of his men were slain and he himself narrowly escaped to a gunboat, whence he made his way to England.

When this news reached England it caused the greatest possible consternation. The Government saw its bravest troops slain, its best commanders cut down and knew that unless something were done to hinder the Mahdi's victorious advance the country must lose all hold in the Sudan. There was just one man to whom the Government could turn; this was Gordon; on his shoulders must rest the whole responsibility of maintaining England's glory.

Gordon accepted the mission, and in January, 1884, went to Egypt and leisurely proceeded to Khartoum, the chief city in the Sudan. He was received with loud acclamations, the people crowding about and proclaiming him as their savior and deliverer. He proceeded to take command of the city and to bring something like order out of the confused affairs of the people.

The Mahdi, meanwhile continued his onward course and made for Khartoum. Before he knew it Gordon found himself shut up in the city which the Mahdi now besieged. Encouraged by Gordon the city made a noble resistance, but soon the people were reduced to a most desperate condition. Famine broke out; sickness followed in its train and Gordon saw himself in desperate straits. He sent appeals, pitiful in their distress, to the home Government praying for relief, but statesmen and ministers delayed and disputed and it was not till the last of the year that help was sent him. Gen. James Stewart and a force came near Khartoum early in 1885, but only to meet the enemy in desperate conflict, in which Stewart was killed and 12 per cent. of his men slain or rendered incapable of fighting.

Khartoum had fallen the day before their advent, as reports months afterward showed. Gordon had attempted to dislodge the Mahdi and failed. Then

came the news of the approach of the reserves and the Mahdi determined to storm the city before their arrival. A colleague of Gordon's, Ferig Pasha, wanted him to give up the place; Gordon became very angry and a violent discussion ensued. Meanwhile the distress in the city increased and Gordon was at his wit's end and what to do. The suffering, the doubt and the difficulties of that strong soul can be better imagined than described; the hope of rescue, the heart-sick feeling of despair were all his.

Sir Charles Wilson and Lord Charles Beresford next attempted Gordon's rescue. They approached by water and reached Khartoum on the 28th. Gordon's flag was no longer to be seen, and so they turned back without finding out definitely what the condition of the city was.

But it could not last. A few days later and the Mahdi overpowered the small force of defenders and entered the city. A terrible massacre was at once inaugurated and thousands perished. In the general slaughter Gordon was killed, though how is not known to this day. The accounts are most conflicting and all that is certain is his death. Even that was doubted for many months, and it was long thought he might possibly have survived. Perhaps this strange and mysterious end is a piece with the mystical character of the man



PALACE AT KHARTOUM.

which almost raises him out of the ranks of ordinary mortals to some higher plane, making him to resemble Galahad or Bayard or Arthur.

George Washington's Rag Doll.  
A number of women at Huntington, L. I., interested in the success of a "people's room" searched among the old residents of the town for curious and quaint things, and held an exhibition of them last evening in the upper rooms of the People's Building on Mafu street.

One of the most interesting exhibits was a rag doll which was made by a great-grandmother of Mrs. J. H. Ripley, of New York, and presented to George Washington when he was a boy. It is now the property of Mrs. L. Ripley, who is a summer resident of Huntington, New York Herald.

Every man should carry a big lot of life insurance; after his death it will help his wife in marrying again.

## RT. REV. PETER RICHARD KENRICK.



AFTER serving sixty-three years as a priest, sixty-four years as bishop and since 1847 as metropolitan of the archdiocese of St. Louis, Rt. Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick has been called the Richelieu of the American Church. He was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1806, being a younger brother of the late Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, archbishop of Baltimore, one of the ablest theologians this country has produced. Educated in Maynooth, Peter Richard Kenrick was ordained as a priest March 6, 1832. After a year spent as a curate in Rathminne, he learned brother, then coadjutor bishop of Philadelphia, induced him to come to this country, and in October, 1833, he settled in Philadelphia, where he took charge of the theological seminary of the diocese. Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, feeling the need of a coadjutor, went to Philadelphia to consult with the bishop of that city on the subject. While there he made the acquaintance of Father Kenrick and was so favorably impressed with the young priest that he petitioned Rome for his appointment and was pleased to find his petition granted. Father Kenrick was consecrated Nov. 30, 1841, titular bishop of Drasa in paritibus and coadjutor of St. Louis. On the death of Bishop Rosati in 1843 Dr. Kenrick succeeded to the office and when in 1847 St. Louis was erected into an archdiocese he became metropolitan. Bishop John Joseph Kain, who becomes his successor, was appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick in May, 1893. He is 64 years old, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., and was ordained to the priesthood in 1833.

## TAMMANY'S GRAND SACHEM.

Frederick Smith, Ex-Recorder, Expresses His Idea of the Office.

Frederick Smyth, lately Recorder of New York City, has been chosen Grand Sachem of the Tammany society and recently he was installed in office. In his speech of acceptance of the insignia of office, he said: "The Grand Sachem of the Tammany society is not the leader of the Democratic party. He should not be supposed to be. The leader is chosen by the great body of the Democratic party. I am a politician, and I believe that every man in this country who is worthy of being a citizen should be a politician. It does not necessarily follow that by being a politician one is to be a scoundrel. We do not want scoundrels in Tammany, and we will not have them."

## CHIEF BYRNES.

Thirty-two Years on the Force of New York City.

There is no man better known throughout the country than Thomas Byrnes, who recently resigned his post as superintendent of the New York police. During his more than thirty-two years on the force Mr. Byrnes accomplished wonders and made New York City one of the safest in the world for life and property. It was a very arduous scene when, with tears in his eyes, the ex-Chief went about among the men with whom he had so long been associated, bidding them farewell.

"However," as one of New York papers puts it, "the fact cannot be forgotten and should not be ignored that Mr. Byrnes was conspicuous and powerful in the police department throughout the period in which it was becoming saturated with corruption and at its head when the infamy was disclosed. There would have been neither logic nor propriety in employing as a principal agent

of reorganization the commander under whom disorganization and degeneration had reached such appalling proportions.

Thomas Byrnes was born in Ireland June 15, 1842. He was brought by

his parents to New York, where he grew up and with which city he was always closely identified. He served through the war as a soldier and in December, 1863, on his return from the field, was appointed patrolman on the police force. The marked career that he made for himself then began. He was promoted roundsman in 1868, captain in 1870, head of the detective bureau in March, 1880, and inspector the same year. He succeeded Supt. Murray in the superintendency April 13, 1892, and received the title of chief under the bipartisan police bill passed by the last Legislature.

## GUARD AGAINST CYCLERS.

Contrivance Suggested for the Protection of Pedestrians.

The wheelmen in several States and cities are finding fault with the restriction

that is being put on them by the law-making authorities. In Pennsylvania they must pay toll at all the gates. In cities they are required to carry lamps and bells and keep "in the middle of the road." So many persons have been injured by careless cyclists running into them, that we suggest that pedestrians protect themselves by equipping themselves with a guard something after the above plan.

## Survived Her Fifteen Children.

A very interesting woman is Mme. Rosatowska, of Lille, France. Not only is she 112 years old and a major's widow, but she was the cantiniere of a Polish regiment in the Russian campaign, was under fire twelve times and received three wounds. She was decorated with the silver cross. Besides this she has survived her fifteen children, the last of whom she buried at the age of 80.

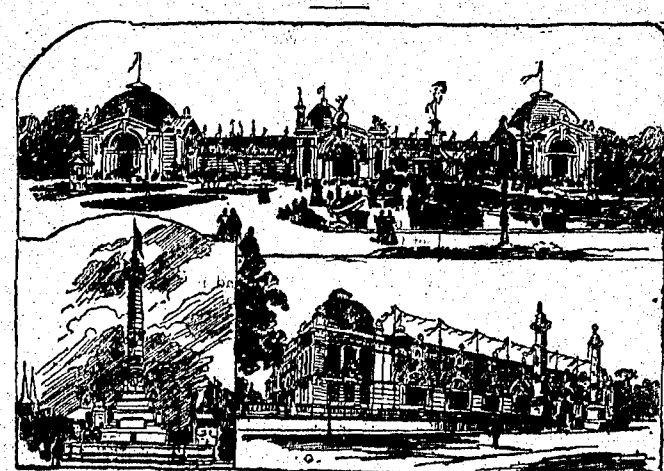
## Telegraphing Without a Wire.

The Electrical Age notes the fact that when the cable between Scotland and the Isle of Mull broke recently communication was kept up without a wire by induction. The distance is two miles, and the telegraph line along the island coast was paralleled on the mainland.

## Softly Cushioned.

The brain is not affected by the movements of the body, even though these are sometimes very violent, because it rests on a basis of soft cushions between the bones of the spine.

## AT THE BORDEAUX EXPOSITION.



PRINCIPAL FACADE AT ENTRANCE OF HONOR-MONUMENT OF THE GIRONDINS—WINE PALACE.

## CANADA HAS ALL THE NICKEL.

And This May Give Her Control of the Shipbuilding Industry.

"When nickel steel comes into general use for the construction of vessels, as it undoubtedly will," said a Canadian gentleman in Chicago the other day, "Canada will, in a sense, control the shipbuilding industry, because, so far as is at present known, there is very little nickel outside of the Dominion, while we have nickel-bearing pyrites practically without limit. That whole vast stretch of territory reaching from Lake Superior to Labrador is rich in it and will produce hundreds of thousands of tons of it annually for an unlimited period whenever the demand requires it."

"How will this control the shipbuilding industry? Why, in this way. It has been demonstrated by concrete tests at your proving grounds at Sandy Hook and elsewhere that steel, mixed with, say, 5 per cent. of nickel, is double the strength of ordinary steel. In the construction of men-of-war the advantage is obvious, and in building merchant vessels the benefit to be derived from the use of nickel-steel is equally plain, as it will enable them to be built much lighter than they are now, which means less coal and less engine power with an equal amount of security and equal amount of speed. It will only be a few years when a wooden vessel in the port of Chicago will be something of a novelty and the new vessels, before very long, for the reasons indicated, be made of nickel-steel, and this will be the only metal in demand for the purpose of your great shipbuilding yards in Cleveland, Detroit, South Chicago and other points."

"Another advantage which steel having nickel in its composition possesses over ordinary steel is that it will not corrode and that barnacles cannot get a foothold on it, so that nickel-steel ship's bottom will never require to be scraped."

## LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Huge Granite Monument Placed in the Torrance Lot at Roskill.

The largest private shaft monument in the United States has just been put in place in General J. T. Torrance's lot in Roskill, Conn.

The granite piece for the shaft, when taken from the quarry, weighed 100 tons. Cut to its present shape it weighs fifty-five tons. It is the largest and most perfect spire ever quarried in Vermont. It is of Barre granite and has not a spot, streak or blemish from bottom to top.

## GUARD AGAINST CYCLERS.

Contrivance Suggested for the Protection of Pedestrians.

The wheelmen in several States and cities are finding fault with the restriction

that is being put on them by the law-making authorities. In Pennsylvania they must pay toll at all the gates. In cities they are required to carry lamps and bells and keep "in the middle of the road." So many persons have been injured by careless cyclists running into them, that we suggest that pedestrians protect themselves by equipping themselves with a guard something after the above plan.

## Couldn't Make Out the "Skip."

A Cornish miner, just from the copper fields of the Peninsular State, strayed into the Chicago Chamber of Commerce one day last week. He watched the elevator for a moment then followed several others in and was "dumped" at the top floor. After satisfying his curiosity he began to think about going down.

In Cornish mining parlance the receptacle in which ore or rock is hoisted to the surface is called a "skip." The signals are given by a system of levers, cords and bells. This new "skip" with no lever in sight puzzled "Cousin Jack."

He accosted the first man he met with, "Ow do, my son, deep sharp 'adv'?" Not noticing the blank face of his comprehending friend, he continued, "Ow! I feel down? Damme, my son, let's long shaft, to run ladders." "Why don't you ride down?" "Can't catch the ladderly would skip, my son." "You mean the elevator?" "Hole—wassa call'n' 'em?" "Elevator." "But I c'den rache the ladderly would skip, hangen on thickey the ladderly would come up." "Just touch this button, that will ring a bell, then the elevator will come up." "Ow many bells do 'ee ring?" "Oh, just one." "Just one? Wy, 'ome us do ring three to lower, two to 'oist an' wan to stop. Et's a ladderly quare 'oist, my son."

## Ways of Guileless Druggists.

"I noticed," said the druggist to his assistant, "that a gentleman came in with a prescription, and that you took it and gave him the stuff in about three minutes. What do you mean by that?" "It was only a little carbolic acid and water," replied the assistant. "I simply had to pour a few drachms of acid into the bottle and fill it up with water."

## Never mind if you only had to do that.

"The druggist declared, 'Don't you know that every prescription must take at least half an hour to fill or the customer will think he isn't getting anything for his money? When a prescription for salt and water or pepper and cold syrup is handed to you you must look at it doubtfully, as if it were very hard to make up. Then you must bring it to me, and we will both read it and shake our heads. After that you go back to the client and ask him if he wants it to-day. When he says he does you answer that you'll make a special effort."

## Now, a patient appreciates a prescription like that that he's had so much trouble over, and when he takes it he derives some benefit from it. But don't you do any more of that three-minute prescription business, my boy, if you want to become a first-class druggist."

## Beautiful.

The pressure of natural gas in a well at Apollo, Pa., during a cold spell forced a stream of water to a height of sixty feet. It spread in the form of an umbrella and froze, making a beautiful snowy picture.

## MODEL \$4,000 HOUSE.

Such a One as Is Here Described Would Adorn Any Neighborhood.

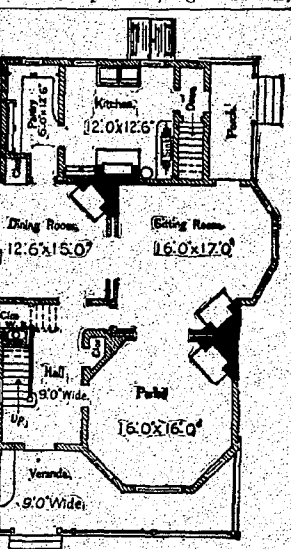
It may be truly said that the owner who builds a house of good design confers a substantial benefit upon the community in which he lives as well as upon himself. Such a house shines like a star, lighting up the whole neighborhood, inspiring confidence, stimulating



\$4,000 COTTAGE.

industries, and often showing the way to prosperity. Particularly does the light shining from a new house disclose eligible building sites that were never dreamed of before.

Following will be found a brief description of the residence design illustrating this article: Size of structure: Front (width), 34 feet; depth, 51 feet 6 inches. Height of story: Cellar, 7 ft.; first story, 9 ft. 6 in.; second story, 8 ft. 10 in.; attic, 7 ft. 6 in. Materials for exterior walls: Foundations, stone and brick; first story, clapboards; second story, shingles; gables, shingles and panels; roof, shingles. Interior finish: Hard, white plaster throughout; plaster cornices and centers in hall, parlor, sitting and dining room; oak trim in hall and dining room; Georgia pine trim in second story; white pine in remainder of house; main stairs oak; mantels to cost \$50; stained glass in staircase window; house piped for gas. Exterior colors: All clapboards, light brown;



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

trim, water table, corner boards, casings, cornices, bands, veranda posts and rails, dark seal brown; front door finished with hard oak, all other outer doors and outside blinds painted a dark seal brown; rain water conductors, dark seal brown; gables dark buff, with dark seal brown panels; sashes dark buff; veranda floors dark brown; veranda ceiling varnished natural color; panel work in first and second stories, dark and brown for stiles and rails and light brown for panels; side wall shingles, buff; roof shingles, dark brown. All shingles should be dipped in stain before laying and have a good brush coat applied after laying.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans printed herewith; besides these, there are two rooms and a half finished in the attic, and there is a cellar under the whole house. The combination of front and back stairs economizes space. There is a coat and hat closet in the hall and a closet containing a wash basin under the main stairs. Stationary tubs and sink in the kitchen and a large pantry adjoining. The lobby entrance to the kitchen from the back porch has a recess for an ice box. By inclosing the balcony with netting an open-air resort is provided that will be proof against mosquitoes and

## Landlord Logic—Prospective Tenant

—I like the top floor best. Why doesn't the dresscase go lower than the third floor? Agent:—It isn't needed. The first three floors are empty.—Harper's Bazar.

## New woman has a lot to learn.

Emerging from her prison. The new man says it's now his turn to talk; she's got to listen.—New York Recorder.

## Little Miss Muggs (haughtily)—My sister never goes out without a chap-

—My sister wouldn't be allowed to, either, if she was like your sister.—Chicago News.

## Father—Fritz, I saw you last evening

helping home an intoxicated student. Don't do it again; it makes a bad impression. Fritz—Oh, that's all right. I only did it to get even with him.—Fleegle Blatter.

## Flag—Wonder why it is that these

professional pugilists are such confused talkers. Fogg—Perhaps it is because of a determination on their part never to be struck speechless.—Boston Transcript.

## "I'm very much afraid," his mother

said, "that this pie needs more shortening." "Mamma," said the boy in an audible undertone, "that isn't what my piece needs. 'Isn't it?' 'No'm. My piece needs lengthening.'—Washington Star.

## Mrs. White—And do you mean to say

that you and your husband always agree about everything? Mrs. Black—Always, except, of course, now and then when he's out of humor or pig-headed, or something of that sort.—Boston Transcript.

## Roddster—I say, old fellow, can you

lend us a pair of scales for a few days? Married Gtun—We have a pair, but sorry to say they are out of order; they weigh heavy. Roddster (excited)—The very thing; we're going fishing!—Boston Courier.

## Outertown (enthusiastically)—Chilly,

old man, you ought to move out to Lonelywood. Its peacefulness and quiet would make you live twice as long as you will. Chilly—But if I were living out there I shouldn't care to live twice as long.—Judge.

## "Only think," exclaimed Fenderson,

"of the many uses to which paper is now put!" "I know," replied Bass. "I was at the theater the other night, and I was told it was all paper. And it was a fine, substantial-looking structure, too."—Boston Transcript.

## "I heard, sir, that you said my piano

playing sounded part of the time as if I were jumping on the keys with both feet." "Exactly, madam. I referred to the pianissimo passages. Any one who would stop to think would know that such small and delicate feet as yours could only produce the softest effects."—Washington Star.

## Honeymoons Out of Fashion.

There is a new and unromantic fashion fast gaining ground. London brides and bridegrooms have fallen out of love with the idea of a honeymoon, and are adopting the expedient of going straight away to their new home, or, if the new home is not quite in order, staying at a hotel until the painters and upholsterers have done their work for good and all. There is much to be said both for and against the abolishment of the honeymoon.

## We wish we could feel as contented

as a girl in a shirt waist looks.

## HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

## Sprinkles of Spice.

His teeth are loose and his nose is a sight. And his head!—they're in bandages bound it. He went out to look for trouble last night.

And he found it. —Boston Courier.

Wyld—Can't you overcome your thirst for rum? Tramp—Yes, sir, with a dime.—Life.

He—I've been watching for a chance to kiss you for the last ten minutes. She—You must be near-sighted.—Life.

He—You reject me because I am poor. Helmsa—Say, rather, that you are poor because I reject you.—Boston Transcript.

The Soft Answer—He (just proposed)—You hesitate. Have I a rival, then? She—Oh, no. On the contrary, you are my fiancée's rival.—Vogue.

"Father," said the boy, "what is insolvent?" "Insolvent," was the reply, "is merely a long word used to describe a short condition."—Household Words.

She—I have an instinctive feeling that I can trust you. He (passionately)—Ah, my darling, would that some others felt that way!—New York Herald.

"You used to do a little trading on 'Change, didn't you, Higgs?" "Yes." "Were you a bull or a bear?" "Neither, Blobs. I was a lamb."—Chicago Tribune.

New Boarder—What's the row upstairs? Landlady—It's the professor of hypnotism trying to get his wife's permission to go out this evening.—Spare Moments.

"I hear, Miss Impecunae, that you have the bicycle craze." "Yes. That is, I have the craze, but I'm sorry to say that I haven't the bicycle."—Harper's Bazar.

This world's a most eccentric place.—The thought we can't dislodge.—One-half is begging for the work. The other wants to dodge.—Washington Star.

Stern Father of the Girl—I saw you kiss my daughter as I passed the parlor a while ago, and I want you to know I don't like it. Young Man—You may not, but I do.—Boston Globe.

Proud Father—This is a sunset my daughter painted. She studied painting abroad, you know. Friend—All that explains it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country.—Tid-Bits.

Perdita—If you continue much longer to play poker with my father's worst enemy, Jack Dashing, if your father continues to play poker much longer with me I won't need to.—Princeton Tiger.

Landlord Logic—Prospective Tenant—I like the top floor best. Why doesn't the dresscase go lower than the third floor? Agent—It isn't needed. The first three floors are empty.—Harper's Bazar.

## New woman has a lot to learn.

Emerging from her prison. The new man says it's now his turn to talk; she's got to listen.—New York Recorder.

## Little Miss Muggs (haughtily)—My

sister never goes out without a chap—My sister wouldn't be allowed to, either, if she was like your sister.—Chicago News.

Father—Fritz, I saw you last evening helping home an intoxicated student. Don't do it again; it makes a bad impression. Fritz—Oh, that's all right. I only did it to get even with him.—Fleegle Blatter.

## Flag—Wonder why it is that these

professional pugilists are such confused talkers. Fogg—Perhaps it is because of a determination on their part never to be struck speechless.—Boston Transcript.

## "I'm very much afraid," his mother

said, "that this pie needs more shortening." "Mamma," said the boy in an audible undertone, "that isn't what my piece needs. 'Isn't it?' 'No'm. My piece needs lengthening.'—Washington Star.

## Mrs. White—And do you mean to say

that you and your husband always agree about everything? Mrs. Black—Always, except, of course, now and then when he's out of humor or pig-headed, or something of that sort.—Boston Transcript.



# OLIO



## THE SONG I NEVER SING.

As when in dreams we sometimes hear  
A melody so faint and fine,  
And musically sweet and clear,  
It flavors all the atmosphere  
With harmony divine.  
So often in my waking dreams  
I hear a melody that seems  
Like fairy voices whispering  
To me the song I never sing.

Sometimes when brooding o'er the years  
My lavish youth has thrown away,  
When all the glowing past appears  
But as a mirage that my tears  
Have crumbled to decay.  
I thrill to find the ache and pain  
Of my remorse is still alive,  
As forward bent and listening,  
I hear the song I never sing.

Amurriting of rhythmic words,  
Admit on tunes whose currents flow  
Melodious with the thrill of birds  
And far-falling of the herds  
In lands of long ago;  
And every sound the truant loves  
Comes to me like the coo of doves,  
When first in blooming fields of spring  
I hear the song I never sing.

The echoes of old voices, wound  
Inlimpid dreams of laughter where  
Their Time runs bubble-crowned,  
And giddy eddies ripple round  
The lilies growing there;  
Where roses, bending o'er the brink  
Drain their own kisses as they drink,  
And vines climb and twine and cling  
About the song I never sing.

An ocean surge of sound that falls  
As though a tide of heavenly art  
Had tempered the gleaming halls  
And crested o'er the golden walls  
In showers upon my heart  
Thus, thus, with open arms and eyes  
Uplifted toward the alien skies  
Forgetting every earthly thing,  
I hear the song I never sing.

James Whitcomb Riley.

## A MONTEREY PASTORAL.

By KATE F. SIEGHOLD.

Father Gaspard was selected by the Father Superior at Monterey to carry a message to the Mission San Juan, forty miles away. He was offered a horse to ride, but refused it, and started on foot.

It was May, the most delightful month in the year, and Father Gaspard, free from the restraint of the mission, beguiled the way by singing and soliloquizing something after this wise:

"Indeed no, I feel far safer on my own legs than on the back of an imish bronco that plants his four feet all together in one small spot and humps his back like a fiend incarnate. Did not I myself see the Father Superior's face blanch when he mounted him to ride down the cañon?"

Father Gaspard was strong and in good health, barring a threatened obesity and a shortness of leg, but with the aid of a stout oaken staff he made good progress. A light reflection at midday and a short siesta so refreshed him that he almost seemed to trot, so fast did the ups and downs of the mountain trail speed under his feet.

He passed the night with a herdman, who shared with him his simple fare, and in the morning, after giving the man his blessing, proceeded on his way through the mountain pass, to the edge of the Salinas River. Tucking his gown around his waist and carrying his sandals in his hand he forded the stream in a shallow place, mounted the bank, and drew long breaths of delight at the view before him.

The valley stretched leagues away to the south, where the mountains seemed to meet the sand dunes separating it from the sea on the west. There were no landmarks of any kind, not a tree, shrub or rock—only an unbroken prairie of verdure and flowers, azure sky overhead, and a gentle breeze moving the grass.

The good father hastened on. Well he knew that later in the day these great Salinas plains were the very nozzles of the bellows through which the trade winds swept, and toward evening a terror to travelers from the fog that rolled in from the sea, enveloping, drenching and bewildering them so it was folly to continue their journey. They must stop where they were until the next morning, when the welcome trade winds once more arose and drove the fog away in fantastic clouds over the mountains.

It was the good priest's intention to cross the plains and reach the ranch of Don Manuel on the Gabilan, where he would pass the night, sure of a kindly welcome and good cheer. But about noon, suffering from heat, fatigue and the pangs of hunger, he bethought himself of a shepherd who tended the sheep of Don Manuel, with whom he had stopped once or twice when overtaken by the fog, and who had the knack of frying frijoles most deliciously.

Yes, there to the right was the hut, and a short distance away the flock. So the priest turned from his course, and soon reached the shepherd's hut. He sat down on a bench by the door until he recovered his breath. Then putting his hands to his mouth, called loudly, "Pedro! Oh, Pedro!"

The sheep were huddled together in groups, heads to the ground, their woolly backs resisting the heat of the sun. At his call some lifted their heads, but the shepherd did not rise from his sleep on the ground, as Father Gaspard expected. Instead, the black head of a shepherd dog lifted itself on the further side of the flock. Then circling around it, he came bounding and leaping toward the priest. On reaching him he ran around and around, barking, jumping and trying to lick his face.

Father Gaspard laughed and said: "Is it thou, Domingo? This is a cordial greeting, but where is thy master, Pedro? Is the sluggish asleep in the grass?"

The dog showed all his teeth, and bent himself almost double first one side the other in the violent wag of his tail. He ran a little way, then lay down and rested his head on his paws in instant, then ran up to the priest again, emitting sharp, quick yelps. He repeated this again and again, but as the priest only laughed the dog took hold of his gown with his teeth, and backing off tried to pull him along.

"Oh, well, then; I come," said the priest indulgently, and followed the dog, who trotted toward a clump of tall grass, looking back every few steps to see if Father Gaspard was close behind.

"Is it a fox hole thou wouldst show me? Or only a squirrel's?" Oh, it is the latter, the priest, reaching down to shake the prostrate form, but he started back, for it was not that of a sleeping man, but a dead one.

"How is this?" cried Father Gaspard, in distress. "Pedro dead! and of what ailment?"

He turned the body over. "Thou hast lain here many days, my poor Pedro. Already the fog and sun have rotted thy garments and disfigured thy face. Thou art offensive and must be buried. And who has guarded the flock?"

He looked at the dog, who wagged his tail.

"Thou, Domingo! by thyself? Truly, thou art a noble fellow, and shalt have thy reward. The man must be buried, at least temporarily."

Father Gaspard scanned the valley in all directions. No one was to be seen; no traveler or vaquero that could be called to help.

He went back to the hut and opened the door. It was in good order, showing that the shepherd had not lain there sick. Looking around he found a small spade, and took a blanket, which was folded on a pile of dry grass, to wrap the body in. Then he went back to the dead man.

It was no easy task to dig, the grave alone and get the body in it, but he went bravely to work, and cheered by an occasional visit from the dog, by the time the first har-binger of the fog—in the form of a fleecy mist—floated over the sand dunes, it was accomplished.

Father Gaspard went back to the hut, worn and weary, indeed, and cooked some frijoles, and found some meal, of which he made a cake and baked it in the ashes of his fire. He offered some to the dog, who only sniffed at it and would not eat. The priest, seated at the door of the hut, saw Domingo round up the sheep and head them toward the corral. There were many hundreds, and he drove them carefully and without haste safely inside, all but one lag-gard, a half grown lamb, which came bleating and running to join the others.

The dog stood at the entrance of the enclosure, but instead of letting the lamb pass, he sprang at his throat and bore it to the ground, lapping eagerly the warm blood that flowed from the lacerated wound. As soon as it ceased its struggles he tore the flesh from its bones and ate ravenously.

Father Gaspard was angry, and shouting to the dog tried to drive him from the lamb, but Domingo growled and would not obey.

Having finished the meal, he dragged the body away from the corral and began to dig a hole. When he considered it deep enough he pushed the lamb in, but dragged it out again and dug the hole a little wider. In the lamb was flung again—out once more and turned around. Then, apparently satisfied, he pushed it in and covered it up, showing the earth over it with his nose.

He went to the gate of the corral, selected a place to rest, licked his paws, turned around and around several times, lay down, and rolling himself up went to sleep.

Father Gaspard watched this wantonness on the part of the dog with great distress; then, too weary to set up longer, he entered the hut, and on the shepherd's bed of grasses slept the sleep of fatigue and innocence.

In the morning he was awakened by the barks of the dog and the tramp of the sheep as they were driven out to graze. After eating the remains of the beans and meal cake he sat on the bench and wondered what was best to do. Should he remain there and guard the flock from the dog, and await someone's coming, to send word to Don Manuel, or should he hasten himself to the ranch and have a shepherd sent with other dogs.

He felt a cold nose on his hand, and looking down saw Domingo wagging a cheerful good morning. Father Gaspard pushed him aside and said:

"Away Domingo, thou art no friend of mine. Thou art an unfaithful servant; even now thy jaws are red with the blood of that innocent lamb. No wonder thou disdainest frijoles I offered thee for thy supper, thou hast something better in store. Thou shalt be dealt with according to thy crime. I will tell Don Manuel of thy treachery and thou shalt be shot, an ignominious death for a dog. Or if thou shouldst escape, as I have no rope to tie thee, thou shalt drag out like the thievish coyote, like him who has been hated and hunted. It is a true saying that once a shepherd dog tastes the blood of a sheep he is never more to be trusted. It is worse than the thirst of men for wine."

Domingo sat on his haunches before the priest and listened to this tirade, his head on one side, his eyes fixed on those of his denunciatory, and his tongue lolling out of his mouth, except when the priest paused, then he drew it in and swallowed. His sharp ears stood up and pointed forward and back from the priest to the sheep. Occasionally his eyes would roll toward the flock, and the little brown spots above them seemed almost to move. Ever on the alert, he now dashed away to see if they were safe.

Father Gaspard grasped his staff and arose to go, hoping to reach the ranch and send a shepherd back before night. Suddenly a thought struck him, and he sat down again.

"What would have kept the dog from starving since the shepherd died, if he had not eaten a lamb now and then. Yes, it had to be, for the good of the flock the dog must be fed. He killed the lamb quietly, not alarming the rest."

Father Gaspard called him by name, and when he came running up stroked his head tenderly.

Domingo's mind. He is overhasty and have done these injustices. Dost forgive me for my blindness and harsh words? Yes, I see no malice in thy honest face. Thou needst no words to express thy forgiveness, it

is shown in thy clear brown eyes, and the vocabulary of thy tail and ears. I will tell the Don of thy faithfulness and thou shalt be canonized among dogs. Thou art no longer young, I myself have known thee a number of years. Thou shalt be relieved of the care and labor of the field, and live at the ranchhouse, where the Don will give thee a place by the fire, and I'll stroke thy head like this, as he tells the story of thy sagacity."

Light of heart, Father Gaspard started once more on his way toward the Gabilan. At evening he reached the edge of the mountain, and looking back saw nothing but a sea of fog. But had it been clear he might have seen a shower of dirt and grass flung high in the air, caused by Domingo in the act of resuscitating the remains of the lamb for his supper.

**HOW GRANT WHEELER DIED.**

**A Notorious Bandit Chose Suicide Rather Than Captivity.**

With officers of the law hard upon his trail Grant Wheeler, the train robber, avoided capture recently by sending a revolver bullet through his brain. Wheeler was a desperate character and the wildest of the ruffians with whom he associated. The robbery in which he figured and for which he was hunted to his death occurred on Thursday, January 31, when the West bound overland mail was stopped near Wilcox, Arizona Territory. Two masked men, one of whom was Wheeler, forced the brakeman to divide the train, afterward taking charge of the section to which the express car was coupled. The messenger in charge made his escape and gave the alarm to the authorities at Wilcox. The safe was blown open with dynamite and the contents, aggregating a large sum, carried off in a sack.

A rigid investigation followed, and the crime was fastened with considerable certainty upon Wheeler and a cowboy named Tom George. Speculation also named, though not quite so directly, upon two other men, named Trainor and Davis. The most promising clue obtainable put Special Officer Breckinridge, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Deputy Sheriff Joe Smith and L. C. Williams hard on the track of Wheeler. They surprised him just as he was cooking breakfast in a ditch near the little town of Mancos, in southern Colorado. Williams walked within a few feet of the train robber and ordered him to throw up his hands. He refused and started to run. Williams pulled the trigger of his Winchester, but the weapon missed fire. Wheeler turned at bay in a small ravine, whence he sent a revolver bullet whistling past Williams' head. The latter, with his companions, advanced upon Wheeler, who immediately killed himself. Wheeler was 27 years old and of medium stature, but shrewd in build. His confederates in the train robbery are still at large, though there is an even chance of their capture. After they looted the train they separated, each, it is supposed, taking different routes to avoid capture. When Wheeler's person was searched after death but 30 cents was found in his pockets. A peculiar incident connected with the robbery was the fact that the bandits, when laying their explosives on the safe, piled over them eighteen sacks, each containing one thousand Mexican dollars. The terrific explosion scattered the coin in all directions.

**THE PERFECT WOMAN.**

**A Story of How That Event Was Realized.**

In a book by Leon Gzlin, the French author, is the following pretty account of the distribution of the charms of the female sex by a fairy:

"To the Castilian, long and black hair, with which she might almost make a mantilla.

"To the Italian, eyes bright and ardent as a midnight eruption of Vesuvius.

"To the Turk, a form as round as the moon and soft as elderdown.

"To the German, beautiful teeth and an earnest heart, profoundly inclined to love.

"To the English, aurea borealis to glory or pain, her cheeks, her lips and her shoulders.

"Afterward she gave gayety to the Neapolitan, wit to the Irish, good sense to the Fleming.

"But when this good fairy, who had served out all these female attractions to the daughters of Eve, had exhausted all her treasures, an attractive little figure came tripping up and asked for her share. 'And who are you, dear?' said the good fairy, rather surprised. 'O, I'm a Parisienne,' said the little lady. 'I'm sorry,' said the fairy, 'but I have given everything to your sisters; I have given grief to the petitioner, so much so that the fairy took pity on her, and calling the other recipients of her bounty together, put it to them whether, as she had been so generous to them, they would not give a portion of her gifts to the little stranger, which they agreed to do. They each gave her a share of the fairy's gifts; hence the Parisienne, who, we are told, combines in a sufficient degree all that makes womankind delightful.

"The American was not present when these good things were being served out, for the very good reason that in that good fairy's time she hadn't been invented yet; but she was equal to the occasion. She had no idea of being left out in the cold. Like those fine old Miesian families who had a boat of their own at the flood, she got a fairy of her own, and told her to take the Parisienne for a model, and see if she could not improve upon her. Hence the American came. Whether the American fairy was successful in fulfilling the instructions of her fair client, I must leave to better judges to decide; but there is no doubt that original and copy are very nice."

**A Marine Velocipede.**

Last winter a young Chicago genius took out a patent for an ice bicycle and now there is another at work on a marine bicycle. A machine of this nature has been patented within the last few weeks by a New Orleans man. He calls it a marine velocipede.

**ABOUT THE BLUE JAY.**

**A Handsome Bird Which is a Bully and a Coward.**

From tall, straight chestnut trees a strong, vigorous note sounds from a jay! jay! jay! The note moves about, falling successively from different but not very distant spots. In a few moments the eye lights upon its source—it is the blue jay, the handsomest and most mischievous of our birds. His pale blue crest distinguishes him at once; so do the white bars on wings and tail, brilliant dark blue wings and tail, pale throat decorated with a trim black collar; sharp black bill that carries a menace to the timid, set firm in front of the strong, erect head. It is a large bird, nearly twelve inches long, or about the size of the blackbird.

The bluejay has had a great share of attention from our writers. Long ago Audubon watched its habits closely as he followed it from its winter quarters in Carolina to its summer breeding places at the North.

He says little good of it, for it is a predatory creature, robbing every nest it can find and sucking the eggs like a crow or tearing in pieces and devouring the young. "One of my friends," he says, "put a flying squirrel into the cage of a blue jay, merely to preserve it over night, but on looking into the cage the next morning he found the squirrel partly eaten."

A jay destroyed all the birds in an aviary belonging to a man in the city. The birds were suspected, but no crevice could be found large enough to admit one. Then the jays were accused and war waged against them, but still the birds continued to disappear, first the smaller, then the larger, and finally the large Key West pigeons. At length the jay was found to be the destroyer. He was taken out and placed in a cage with a quantity of flour and several small birds which he had just killed. The birds he soon devoured, but the flour he would not touch, and, refusing every other kind of food, he soon died. Audubon undertook to naturalize these birds in England. He went to the trouble of purchasing twenty or more of them to be sent to England and turned out in the woods there. He records some lively studies of them as they were slowly gathered into the big cage he had ordered.

"I was surprised," he says, "to see how cowardly each newly caught bird was when introduced to his brethren who, on being in the cage a day or two, were as gay and frolicsome as if in the woods. The newcomer, on the contrary, would run into a corner, place his head almost in a perpendicular position and remain silent and sulky, with an appearance of stupidity quite foreign to his nature. He would suffer all the rest to walk over him and trample him down without ever changing his position. If corn or fruit was presented to him or even close to his bill he would not so much as look at it. If touched with the hand he would cower, lie down on his side and remain motionless. The next day, however, things were altered; he was again a jay, taking up his place in the flock, pecking, hammering it with his bill, splitting the grain, picking out the kernel and dropping the divided husks. When the cage was filled it was amusing to listen to their hammering, all mounted on their perch, side by side, each pecking at a grain of maize like so many blacksmiths paid by the piece. They drank a great deal, roosted very peacefully close together and were very pleasing pets."

They bore the sea voyage apparently well, but all died soon after reaching Liverpool. These birds are very expert in discovering any quadruped hostile to them. They will follow a cat or a fox, making a great outcry, as if they would bring every jay and crow to their aid. They are more tyrannical than brave, domineering over the feeble, dread the strongest, fly even from their equals. In many cases they are downright cowards. The cardinal bird will challenge a jay and beat him off his ground, though a much smaller bird; but with birds as with men, a little honest courage goes a long way against a thief. He creeps silently to the nests of absent birds, will go the rounds from one nest to another every day and suck the newly laid eggs, as regularly as a physician would call upon his patients. But the advantage is not always on his side, for on his return he sometimes finds his nest upset, the eggs all gone and his mate in the jaws of a snake.

**CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.**

**His Force Overwhelmed By Sitting Bull's Braves.**

On June 25 Custer struck Sitting Bull's main trail and eagerly pursued it across the divide into the Little Big Horn valley. Expecting battle, he detached Major Reno with seven of his twelve companies to cross the Little Big Horn, descend it, and strike the foe from the west; but Reno was soon attacked and held at bay, being besieged in all more than twenty-four hours. Meantime, suddenly coming upon the lower end of the Indians' immense camp, the gallant Custer and his braves, without an instant's hesitation, advanced into the jaws of death. Balaklava was pastime to this, for here not one "red" back. "All that was left of them" after a few minutes, was some 200 mostly unrecognizable corpses. Finding himself outnumbered twelve or more to one—the Indians mustered at least 2,500 warriors, beside a caravan of boys and squaws—Custer had dismounted his heroes, who, planting themselves mainly on two hills some way apart, the advance one held by Custer, the other by Captains Keogh and Calhoun, prepared to sell their lives dearly. By waving blankets and uttering their hellish yells they stampeded many of the cavalry horses, which carried off precious ammunition in their saddle bags. Lining up just behind a ridge they would rise quickly, fire at the soldiers, and drop, exposing themselves to the enemy. Drawing Custer's fire, so causing additional loss of sorely needed bullets. The whites' ammunition spent, the dismounted savages rose, fired, and whooped like the demons they were,

while the mounted ones, lashing their ponies, charged with infinite venom, overwhelming Calhoun and Keogh, and lastly Custer himself. Indian boys then pranced over the fields on ponies, scalping and reshooting the dead and dying. At the burial many a stark visage wore a look of horror.

**A Monolith for Washington's Birthplace.**

Colonel Wilson, of the corps of engineers, who has special charge of the work of marking the birthplace of Washington, at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., has received a letter from Mr. William Crawford, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was awarded the contract for the erection of a monument in accordance with the design approved by the Secretary of State, stating that he expects to complete the work before the close of the present calendar year. His plan is to transport the monolith and the other stones forming the monument from Buffalo to Wakefield, on the Potomac, entirely by water, in time for delivery about the 1st of September. The route will be through the Weiland canal, down the St. Lawrence river, by sea, to Chesapeake bay, thence up the Potomac river to Pope's creek, where the stone will be disembarked, and carted to the spot selected as the site for the monument. This method of transportation is chosen because of the greater difficulty of overland transportation of the monolith, which is a solid stone, weighing thirty-five tons. Colonel Wilson says that while the contract does not require the completion of the monument until July 1, 1896, he is confident, barring accidents, that the entire work will be finished before the 1st of January next.

**THE REAL TROUBLE.**

**Why Kingsley Did Not Like His New Home.**

Bingo—Didn't you have some trouble in building your house?

Kingsley—Oh, a little. The architect made a slight mistake in the estimate, and it cost me \$4,000 more than I counted on.

Bingo—Was that all?

Kingsley—No, sir! The carpenter forgot there was such a thing as specifications, and left out a half but of course one shouldn't mind a little thing like that.

Bingo—Certainly not.

Kingsley—Then the pipes were put in wrong, and had to be replaced.

Bingo—That usually happens.

Kingsley—Oh, yes. Then I neglected my business for three months trying to find the architect, and that cost me a pretty penny.

Bingo—But you expected that.

Kingsley—Certainly. After the place was finished I found my old furniture wouldn't do, and I had to get a new outfit! Then my cellar flooded, the roof leaked and the piazza warped; these things aren't anything to the trouble I'm in now.

Bingo—What's the matter now?

Kingsley—I can't sell the house.

**Miles of Solid Ice.**

The front of the glacier is about three miles wide, but the sheer middle, berg-producing portion that stretches across the inlet from side to side, like a huge green and blue barrier, is only about two miles wide, and its height above the water is from 250 to 300 feet. But soundings made by Captain Carroll show that 720 feet of the wall is below the surface, while a third unmeasured portion is buried beneath the moraine detritus, that is constantly deposited at the foot of it. Therefore, were the water and rocky detritus cleared away, a sheer precipice of ice would be presented nearly two miles long and more than a thousand feet high. Seen from a distance, as you come up the fjord, it seems comparatively regular in form; but it is far otherwise; bold, jagged, capped by jagged ice to the fiord, alternating with deep re-entering angles and sharp, craggy hollows with plain bastions, while the top is roughened with innumerable spires and pyramids and sharp, lashed blades leaning and toppling, or cutting straight into the sky.

**The Wrong Medicine.**

There lives in a town not far from here—in fact, it is at Skaneateles—a couple who think a good deal of each other, and when one is ill the other does everything in the world for her or his welfare. Not long ago the husband was taken ill and his wife rummaged around to find some medicine in the house. Finally she came across a box of little black pills. There was no writing on the cover of the box to tell what they were, but as they resembled a certain liver pill the wife concluded they must be the required thing. She gave them to her hubby regularly and he seemed to improve. About a week after, when he had got down to the last pill, he chanced to turn the box over. He gave a yell that startled the whole neighborhood. His wife ran to him, thinking that he was dying.

"Look," he cried, "read what it says on the bottom!" She did as he bade her, and this was what she read: "Prime Crown Morning Glory Seeds!"

**A Hint to Husbands.**

A significant occurrence is reported from Louisville. Matt Schmidt had occasion to stay out later the other night than usual, and his wife, who is a nervous woman, became very much alarmed for fear of burglars, or something. She looked up, the house tightly and went to bed, and when Mr. Schmidt came home and tried to get in he could not. He rang the bell, and as there was no response he forced the door and went upstairs. His wife was apparently sleeping peacefully, so he went to bed. In the morning he discovered that she had been him trying to get in, and it had frightened her so that she had entirely lost the use of her voice. It is to be feared that there will now be an epidemic of men coming home late and frightening their wives by forcing the door. Possibly, however, it may not have the same effect on every nervous woman.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

ONE result of the increase in the price of petroleum throughout Germany has been to cause inventors to apply themselves to attempting to devise some sort of a substitute for the staple.

A PHOTOGRAPH album will be required in the saloons of New Zealand if the proposed local option bill is carried into effect. A clause in this bill provides that everyone convicted of habitual drunkenness shall be photographed at his own expense, and every saloonkeeper in the district where he lives must be supplied with a copy.

BROOKLYN has established a great water tower, sixty-five feet high, as a part of the fire department equipment of that city. It is intended to counteract the evils attendant upon the erection of enormously high buildings that are now becoming a most serious menace to life and property in all the large commercial cities of the country.

It is often supposed that boys in growing keep ahead of girls; but recent measurements disprove this. The boys, up to their eleventh year, were found to run about a quarter to half an inch taller than the girls. They were then overtaken by the girls who surpassed them in height till their sixteenth year, when the boys again grew faster than the girls, and came to the front.

"We New Englanders," says the Zion's Herald, "have been talking many years about annexing various parts of Canada, but they are in reality turning the tables upon us. Nova Scotia, for instance, is annually annexing New England. If you go down to Nova Scotia in July or August you will be convinced that there can hardly be a New Englander left at home—that is a New Englander of the better sort—you will find so many Massachusetts school-boys, and Boston doctors, and clergymen, and writers, and other professional people from New England and New York down there."

THE New York Sun is glad to hear of the revival of silk-worm culture in Georgia, and hopes that those engaged in this business will prosecute it with greater perseverance than did their predecessors. The trouble is not a lack of perseverance, but that industry in this country has so far found more profitable employment than in tending silk worms. The work is not difficult, but the pay is very small, and so long as the Old World can do this work so much more cheaply than we it will make silk production unprofitable here. Cheap as cotton has been and yet is, the growing of cotton pays better than does the care and feeding of silk worms.

It is said that the future prosperity of many portions of the State of Washington depends upon finding some feasible method of exterminating the myriads of squirrels that infest the State. Traps, guns, bombs, arsenic and strychnine are being extensively employed for the purpose. The bombs operate on the same principle as the giant powder cones now in general use, except that they are charged with sulphur and other paralyzing ingredients, and at the close of the process a slight explosion occurs, producing a pyrotechnic display that sends the victims off to squirrel heaven in a blaze of glory, so to speak, from beneath the depths of the earth.

A MARVELOUS story is that which comes from Arizona, where a few months ago some prospectors in the Bradshaw Mountains came upon a cliff dwellers' village in one of the most inaccessible canyons of that range, the largest village of the kind ever yet discovered. Several of the houses were explored and large quantities of pottery and some instruments, evidently used for cultivating the soil, were found. In one, the skeleton of a man, not over 4 feet 8 inches in height, was discovered. The canon at this place is half a mile wide, and shows evidence of having been cultivated. If this theory proves to be true, it will throw more light on the habits of this little known people. So far as known, no other evidence has been discovered of cliff dwellers having cultivated the soil.

The largest railway map in the world has just been mounted in the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Philadelphia. It was made by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and is 112 feet 5 inches long by 15 feet high, and includes the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between Norfolk on the south and the Great Lakes on the north, giving a complete representation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, its leased lines and western connections. A railway map of such colossal dimensions has never before been attempted, much less carried to a successful completion, and when the final touches were given the work before an admiring crowd, gathered from many parts of the country, it was conceded that the beautiful painting was worthy of ranking among the most interesting sights of Philadelphia.

HERE is a fact to astound one—even the reader that may be old enough to vouch for its authenticity, says the New Science Review: In 1845 (but half a century ago), when only 2,000 or 3,000 miles of railroad lines had been operated in our mother country, a slender pamphlet of thirty-four pages, bearing, even at that time, the familiar name of "Bradshaw," was more than sufficient to contain the time tables of all the trains of Great Britain. In 1842 Queen Victoria refused to travel by railway, and it is recorded of Prince Albert that, in going to Windsor, he was wont to say, "Not quite so fast, next time, Mr. Conductor, if you please." In our own country many are still living who have watched the development of the greatest railway system in the world, who have seen the steady and amazing advance from Peter Cooper's locomotive, weighing less than a ton, which, with difficulty, outstripped in speed a gray horse, to locomotives weighing more than twenty-five tons, which easily run sixty an hour, and can cover seventy miles an hour. Moreover, in the life of the present generation, the railroads in the United States have been

quadrupled in mileage; they have attained to the enormous proportions of two hundred thousand miles; they have cost close upon ten billion dollars; they employ more than a million men, and they run more than a million cars, which is to say that stretched out in a straight line, they would form a train more than seven thousand miles long.

**A STUPENDOUS FEAT.**

**Reclaiming 750 Square Miles of Land Now Under Water.**

One of the most stupendous feats in engineering which the world has ever seen is proposed by the people of Holland, being nothing less than the reclamation of the waters submerged by the Zuyder Zee. The scheme, if carried out, will result in recovering about 750 square miles of land now under water and will add a new province to the country. It is estimated that the work will cost over \$180,000,000, and will require 38 years of constant labor. The Dutch Government has recently received a favorable report on the plans from the Royal commission appointed to look into the project, and it is reported that the government and many of the leading citizens of Holland consider the scheme practicable. In the expansion of territory, in the increase of trade and agriculture, and in the giving to thousands of people the opportunity of profitable employment, the project, though a stupendous and very costly one, will be one that will recommend itself to most Hollanders.

The work proposed to be done consists, first, of the construction of an extensive embankment from almost the extreme point of North Holland to the Friesland coast, so as to shut out the ocean from all further access to the Zuyder Zee; and second, of the formation, by means of further embankments, of four great "polders" on different parts of the shores of the Zuyder Zee for the purposes of land reclamation. It is estimated that the capital value of the land to be reclaimed, for agricultural purposes, will be over \$185,000,000.

There is one important point which has been raised by the objectors to the plan, and that is that its consummation will practically destroy the Zuyder Zee fisheries, the revenues of which now average about \$850,000 per year, employment being given through these fisheries to 8,000 persons, and 1,500 vessels. To compensate the fishermen for their loss the Royal commission proposes to give to every man thus deprived of a means of livelihood a new vessel suitable for the North Sea fisheries; and further to insure them against accident, to pension old fishermen and to exempt from harbor dues all the craft owned by them. It is believed in Holland that after the settlement of the secondary questions the government will at once order the great work of reclaiming these lands under water to be begun.

**The Dandelion.**

The dandelion belongs to the largest, oldest, and most widely diffused order of plants. While other orders of plants have died out and become mere fossil remains in the rocks, this order has survived the geological changes of many different periods, on account of its power of adapting itself to those changes. And these changes in their turn have only made it better suited for all the varied soils and climates of the earth at the present day.

We find members of this order in every part of the globe, in places as far apart from each other as they can be. It is the prevailing and dominant order of vegetable life, the most highly finished, and the most successful family of plants. And the dandelion is one of the most perfect forms belonging to it.

It is the head and crown of the vegetable kingdom, as man is the head and crown of the animal creation, and it is curious how the highest type of plant always is found only where man, the highest type of animal life is found, and where he dwells or cultivates the soil. It is never found apart from him; it follows him wherever he goes—to America, Australia and New Zealand; and there in the new home it becomes a silent reminder of the dear old land he may never see again.

**A New Violet.**

While exploring in the Cascade Mountains during last summer Professor Lloyd, of Forest Grove, discovered a new violet. It is a small plant with a delicate white flower with translucent petals, and grows in wet mossy places. He has named it Viola Mackley in honor of his preceptor in biology at Princeton.

**Appearances Are Deceitful.**

It did look queer, but—

Edward was behind.